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Southeast Asia Report

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7 June 1985

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AUSTRALIA

SECURITY BEEFED UP FOR SRV STUDENTS, EMBASSY

BK141737 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] The federal government has taken steps to improve security for Vietnamese students studying in Australia and for Vietnamese Embassy officials. The move follows a strong complaint from the Vietnamese Government about harassment of students from Vietnam studying English in Canberra under a UN program and harassment of embassy officials.

The minister for immigration and ethnic affairs, Mr Hurford, told parliament that the violence was the work of an element in Australia's Vietnamese community which did not have the sympathy of the federal government or the majority of Australians. Mr Hurford said the incidents threatened to disrupt the family reunion program under which Australia this financial year is accepting 3,500 additional settlers from Vietnam.

Mr Hurford also criticized the Vietnamese language newspaper in Sydney, THE BELL OF SAIGON, for incitement, and he urged the Vietnamese in Australia to confine their protests against Vietnam's communist government to peaceful forms.

CSO: 4200/943

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

JET PRODUCTION WITH CHINA—Preliminary negotiations are under way for Australia's new military jet trainer aircraft to be produced in association with China. The acting general manager of the Australian Aircraft Consortium, Mr Peter (Devanon), confirmed that two meetings with the Chinese aeronautical company, (CACTIC), had taken place over the production of the aircraft. He said that while there would be no agreements on the project in the near future, there were substantial possibilities in the longer term. Mr (Devanon) said the Chinese were interested in the Australian plane as a replacement for their own aging, Soviet-supplied trainer aircraft and also for the access it should give to modern Western aeronautical technology. Radio Australia's aviation correspondent says the consortium has been in financial difficulties almost since the beginning of the project, and the recent decision by Britain's Royal Air Force to buy a Brazilian plane instead of the Australian one has compounded the problem. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 May 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/943

7 June 1985

INDONESIA

MP'S ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH PRC

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 24 Apr 85 pp A5, A6

[Text]

Jakarta, April 23 (ANTARA).— Deputy head of the House foreign affairs commission Rusli Dasa was of the view that RI-PRC relations must be based on national interest and should not harm political stability merely for establishing trade ties.

Rusli Dasa was speaking to the press after the commission received 21 Gajah Mada University students for a dialogue on the relationships between the two countries, at his office here Tuesday.

The MP said political stability was an absolute factor for a smooth national development. For this reason, the efforts at thawing the diplomatic ties with the PRC, frozen since 1967 in the wake of the Chinese involvement in the aborted communist coup in 1965, Indonesia must demand Chinese guarantee that they would never again meddle into Indonesia's domestic affairs, he said.

The Indonesian people was still hurt by the PKI (communist) treason, although the PRC has issued encouraging statements on its ties with Indonesia, he added.

It was also for this reason, he added, that the restoration of the ties should not be done in such a hurry. Anyhow, it will be restored sooner or later, he said.

The preliminary stages of the relations with the PRC were actually already gone through, such as the contacts between the government officials of the two countries at international conferences, the granting of visit permission to Chinese leaders at meetings in Indonesia, sports relationships and the planned trade ties between the two countries.

Manaf Lubis, another member of the House Commission, reminded as regards trade with the PRC, that Indonesia should be careful. He said trade did not mean diplomatic relations.

CSO: 4200/949

INDONESIA

PER CAPITA INCOME OF IRIAN JAYANS UP

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 26 Apr 85 p A8

[Text]

Jayapura, April 26 (ANTARA).-- Per capital income of people in Irian Jaya based on the 1975 constant price rose from Rp 207,999 in 1975 to Rp 217,873 in 1983, showing an average increase of 1.08% a year during that period.

This was disclosed by the acting chairman of the Irian Jaya Bappeda (Provincial Development Planning Board), Drs. Soekrisno Daryatmo, at a meeting of the heads of regencies all over the province here Thursday.

The annual per capita income based on the current price in the province was Rp 207,999 in 1975, Rp 240,480 in 1976, Rp 293,382 in 1977, Rp 363,256 in 1978, Rp 469,014 in 1979, Rp 601,267 in 1980, Rp 615,323 in 1981, Rp 650,351 in 1982 and Rp 702,414 in 1983, showing an average increase of about 16.85% a year.

The industrial sector in Irian Jaya grew by an average of 0.53% a year in the 1975-1978 period and the growth of this sector went up to 0.94% in 1981 and soared to 1.21% in 1983.

The growth of population in the province is estimated at around 2.67% and the purchasing power of the people in the province is estimated to increase by about 4.57% a year during the 1975-1983 period.

CSO: 4200/949

INDONESIA

IRIANESE JAILED IN SEQUEL TO KILLING OF ARNOLD AP

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Apr 85 p 9

[Article by Robin Osborne]

[Text]

THE final chapter in one of Indonesia's most embarrassing human rights cases for many years is over. A court in Jayapura, the capital of troubled Irian Jaya province, has jailed four Melanesians for aiding the escape from prison of Arnold Ap, the 38-year-old intellectual who was shot and/or bayoneted by Indonesian Red Beret commandos a year ago.

Until April 1984, Arnold Ap was the leading exponent of Melanesian culture in Irian Jaya. A graduate anthropologist from the province's Cendrawasih University, Ap had been the curator of ethnology there for several years. A musician and an expert on Papuan dance, he formed a cultural troop named Mambesak (Bird of Paradise) which travelled widely in Irian.

Mambesak's work received much acclaim from Melanesian (and their ethnic cousins in neighbouring Papua New Guinea) who saw it as a bastion against the cultural assault from Indonesia. Ap, too, was concerned by the increasing "Javanisation" of Irian Jaya, a trend made official by the Government's transmigration program which aimed at resettling over half-a-million Javanese peasants in Irian Jaya by 1989.

While Arnold Ap did not broadcast his concerns, they were well-known to the military officials who control the province's administration.

He was arrested in late 1983 for allegedly supporting the banned Free Papua Movement (OPM) and jailed for several months without being charged or committed for trial.

Refugees swore Ap
had been tortured

After pressure from the Jakarta-based Legal Aid Institute, the Government transferred Ap from military custody to the police and instituted proceedings.

Four other OPM suspects were treated similarly, including a man named Edy Mofu.

What happened after 10pm on April 21, 1984, is a matter of conflicting opinion. Indonesia's version of events, given by the Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar, last year, is that the prisoners escaped from jail and tried to flee to PNG by motorised canoe. When intercepted by a patrol boat, they opened fire and in the resulting battle Ap and Mofu were shot dead.

The source of this story, said the Minister, was Australia's then ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Rawdon Dalrymple, who had been told the details by someone in Jayapura. Dr

Mochtar did not explain why he had to rely on a foreigner for news about his own country.

However, local Papuans insist that the journey never began. Rather, the prisoners were caught by tough Kopassandha commandoes, taken to the beach at "Base G", General MacArthur's old war-time headquarters near Jayapura, beaten badly and, in the case of Ap and Mofu, killed.

A few days later, Ap's body, with rope marks on the wrists and both bullet and bayonet wounds in the stomach, was discovered in a mortuary where soldiers had taken it secretly in preparation for burial. When word got out, the corpse was released to Ap's friends — his wife and children had fled to a PNG refugee camp — and the subsequent funeral attracted a crowd of 500 mourners. Mofu's bloated body, also bearing signs of torture, was fished out of the sea by villagers.

Veteran Australian journalist Peter Hastings wrote of receiving a signed letter from five foreigners in Irian Jaya who believed the escape was a "put-up job" by the paratroops.

The officers had bribed a prison guard to release the Ap group and then monitored its every move until the time Ap was cornered and killed. Hastings was banned from Indonesia as a result of the report.

There was an international outcry over the killing, including concern from Australian academics and the Australian section of the International Commission of Jurists. The ICJ team's leader, John Doward, quoted two refugees in PNG who said they had seen Ap's body after death. They swore it showed signs of torture and had bayonet wounds in the torso.

Outsiders called for an inquiry into the affair. However, the Indonesian ambassador to

Australia, Mr Marpaung, said his Government considered the Ap case to be closed.

But it was not quite so, as is revealed in a lengthy judgment handed down by a Jayapura court recently. The 35-page transcript has just reached *The Australian*. It details the trial of four men charged with infringing Indonesia's subversion laws by arranging the escape from jail of five alleged OPM members, including Arnold Ap.

One accused, 24-year-old Pius Wanen, was the prison guard believed to be the linchpin for the military conspiracy. The other accused were Jonas Rejauw, a student, and two bureaucrats named Bob Souwela and Izaak Arobaya.

Testimony was heard from five witnesses, two of whom had been co-prisoners with Ap. The main evidence tendered was an Uzi sub-machine gun, said to have been stolen by Wanen from another guard, and a magazine holding 16 9mm bullets.

The prosecution, led by an army lawyer, developed the following sequence of events: Pius Wanen drugged the coffee of two guards and, when they fell asleep, grabbed their Israeli-made weapons and the cell key. He led the group to a waiting taxi that had been hired by one of the accused and they then departed for Base G beach where a boat was waiting. When they arrived they gave a pre-arranged code using lighted matches, but because of a heavy sea, the boat could not come ashore.

Trial evidence is at odds with Jakarta

After hiding for two hours they decided to swim the 30 metres to the boat. However, the attempt was disastrous for

Edy Mofu sank in the waves and drowned. The next move is the vaguest part of the trial transcript, mentioning only that Ap was shot dead as a result of a "Kopassandha operation". No explanation is given of how the Red Berets got wind of the escape.

Throughout the trial, it was stressed that the Ap group had been imprisoned for political rather than criminal deeds, thus contradicting Indonesia's frequent claim that it is no longer in the habit of taking political prisoners. The "New Order" regime of President Suharto prides itself that almost everyone from the "communist coup" era of 1965 has been released.

The Wanen group was charged with committing a "certain deed or activity which is hostile to the Indonesian State or in sympathy with an enemy." Time was spent explaining how the aim of the OPM is to see "West Papua stand alone outside the Indonesian Republic".

Found guilty, they were sentenced to between seven years' jail (in Wanen's case) and four years. Because of their ages and good records, the sentences were commuted to five and a half years (Wanen) and to two and a half years for the others.

The case may be over for Indonesia now, but it still angers many observers. One such is Victorian Liberal Senator, Alan Missen, who raised the Ap case in Parliament last year and has since applied under the Freedom of Information Act to see documents held by Australia's Foreign Affairs Department.

An angry Senator Missen said last week: "I'm not at all happy with the way the Government has reacted. I don't think we've pressed Indonesia for adequate explanation. It is up to Indonesia to make a public statement on this tragic affair."

INDONESIA

SUDHARMONO HAILS HMI ACCEPTANCE OF PANCASILA

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 24 Apr 85 p A2

[Text]

Jakarta, 24/4 (ANTARA).-- Minister/State Secretary Sudharmono has hailed the Islamic Students Association's (HMI) decision to accept Pancasila as its organization's sole principle.

The minister stated this when receiving the HMI executive board member delegation led by its head, Azhar Azis, at his office here Tuesday.

Sudharmono said that in passing the organizational bill, within which Pancasila is mentioned as the sole principle for mass organizations, into law, the government will never use force.

He pointed out that mass an organization (ormas) is a medium or body under which the Indonesia people carry out common activities, professional or religious.

Since the proclamation of independence Pancasila has been accepted as merely the sole basic principle of the state causing mass and political organizations to choose different principles. The New Order government in 1966 decided to form a new political concept. The Provisional People's Consultative Assembly's (MPRS) Decrees no.20 and 22/ Pancasila to be the only legal basic for party order. As everything must be democratically, constitutionally and legally processed in accordance with the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution the new political concept only materialized in 1975 when the Law no.3/1975 was issued. However, it was only in 1983 that the new political concept had been completely realized by the People's Consultative Assembly's decision determining Pancasila as the sole principle for organizations, especially the political ones.

Minister Sudharmono further said that the coming organizational law will not be meant to limit the activity of mass organizations but merely to avoid possible clashes between the organizations in line with the New Order government's pledge to adhere the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. /has decided

The HMI's decision to accept Pancasila as its organization's sole principle reached in a congress of the organization's working committee in Puncak, West Java last April 1-7 will be ratified in September congress.

CSO: 4200/949

LAOS

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN'S VIENTIANE RALLY SPEECH

BK191150 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 2300 GMT 8 May 85

[Opening speech by General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, at rally held in Vientiane on morning of 9 May on occasion of 40th anniversary of the "Victory of the Soviet Union Over Hitlerite Fascism and Japanese Militarism"—live]

[Text] My respect to Buddhist monks, respected members of the Presidium, respected intellectuals, distinguished guests, and beloved fraternal cadres, state employees, combatants, and compatriots of Vientiane:

We have gathered here today to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Soviet victory over the Hitlerite fascists and the Japanese militarists on 9 May 1945.

Everyone should remember that during World War II the Hitlerite fascists and the Japanese militarists destroyed Poland, (?Sweden), Holland, and France and fired rockets destroying Britain and [words indistinct] of the United States. At the same time, the Japanese militarists invaded China, Indochina, and various countries in Southeast Asia in the hope of sharing [words indistinct] for oppression and exploitation.

Nevertheless, thanks to existence of the Soviet Union which is the first socialist country in the world, under the leadership of the CPSU, all forces of the Soviet people were mobilized to counterattack the Hitlerite fascists. These fascists were driven back to as far as Berlin, their nest, and were forced to surrender on 9 May 1945. The Soviet forces later counterattacked the Japanese militarists, annihilated a large number of their forces, liberated their occupied territories, and forced them to surrender, too.

For this reason, the 40th anniversary of 9 May is of great importance not only to the Soviet people but also to the progressive people in the world. We regard the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union as a celebration of our Lao people's victory as well.

Attending this rally with us are Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers [applause]; Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the National Committee for the Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Hitlerite Fascism and Japanese Militarism [applause]; Khantai Siphandon, member

of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and commander in chief of the LPA [applause]; Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs [applause]; and Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR, and other diplomats. [applause]

Also present are comrade members of the party Central Committee, SPC members, ministers and deputy ministers, members of the Lao Committee for the Defense of World Peace, members of the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality, heads of various mass organizations, the chairman of the Lao Unified Buddhist Organization, and more than 10,000 representatives of Vientiane residents, including representatives of the youths, women, trade unions, farmers, students, schoolchildren, soldiers, policemen, cadres, and Buddhist monks, thus making our rally great and joyous and worthy of the importance of the victory day. [applause]

To reflect the importance of the great victory of the Soviet people, I would like to invite Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the National Committee for the Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Victory Over the Hitlerite Fascists and the Japanese Militarists, to address the rally. [applause]

CSO: 4206/132

LAOS

THAI ARTICLE ON ELIMINATING KHMER ROUGE VIEWED

BK130638 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 8 May 85

["Talk": "The Khmer Rouge--A Disease That Must Be Eliminated"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the statement that the Khmer Rouge are a disease that must be wiped out is not our own concoction but the subtitle of an article by M. R. Sukhumphan Boriphat, director of the Institute of International Affairs and Security of Chulalongkon University in Thailand, which was published in the 21-27 April 1985 issue of the LAENG KHAO weekly magazine, entitled: Running Counter to the Foreign Policy of Thailand. The following is the gist of this very long article:

With regard to the Vietnam war and the United States, the article says: We, meaning Thailand, benefited tremendously from the Vietnam war, both economically and militarily. At the same time, we also benefited from the U.S. presence to contain aggression from the east. Since the reign of King Rama III of the Rattakosin era, we have not fought with Vietnam either at our border or on Vietnamese territory. We benefited from the Vietnamese territory. We benefited from the Vietnam war in this way: The U.S. presence was a check to any Vietnamese aggression against our country. That means that the United States was then our representative. And now we are also using it, meaning the United States, for our own benefit again. That is, we allow the United States to play its role again while we ourselves are playing the China card.

In connection with China, the article says: As for China, the issue is more complicated. I think that China is using us as a means to funnel weapons and war materials to the Khmer Rouge and as a line to halt the advance of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. As I have said earlier, we are using them and vice versa. I am afraid, however, that while using them for our own interests, we might be compelled unwittingly to serve them more than they do to us. In this case, we will be at a disadvantage.

As for the balance in Thailand's relationship with the United States and China, the article says: Nevertheless, the United States has been our good ally all along. We can easily talk with and understand each other. However, I am afraid of China. If China gains more influence, we do not know what leverage we will have against it because China has successfully established close relations with Thailand at all levels, especially with the Armed Forces and the Foreign Ministry.

With regard to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the article says: China has always opposed the elimination of the Khmer Rouge. Our action must take China's position into account. However, it is believed that China will not oppose our reasoning. Disarming the Khmer Rouge must take time. It cannot be done directly by force. The Khmer Rouge's current combat pattern is similar to that of the United States. They fight without realizing that someday they will run out of ammunition. Of course, they will run out of ammunition sooner or later. We are fully aware that most of the Khmer Rouge forces are currently in Thailand. They are regarded as a trump card. Delivering weapons to the Khmer Rouge on the other side, meaning the Cambodian side, is impossible because of the danger. Thus, we should be able to disarm the Khmer Rouge, but we cannot do so because we do not want to. In my opinion, the Khmer Rouge are a disease that must be eliminated for the sake of not only our country, Thailand, but also of all mankind.

After reading this article, we can see that the author is unable to bring out as many facts as he wants to because Thai society is currently not open enough. No one wants to be slapped with a charge of communism. However, it can be said that the author is bold enough to reveal the truth and is well aware of what is going on.

After studying the contents of this article, we can analyze them as follows:

1. The author admits that Thailand received several benefits from the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam and Indochina as a whole. Thailand would not have been able to acquire many such benefits by itself in a normal situation. In other words, the longer the war dragged on, the more Thailand stood to benefit both economically and militarily. And now Thai leaders want the United States to return so that they can play the China card. Even though the article failed to mention the entire truth, it is believed that Thailand will receive more money from the United States and China under the pretext of assisting the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Cambodian groups to oppose the PRK and the three Indochinese countries.
2. The author admits that Thailand is more afraid of China than the United States because the latter is far away from this region. [passage indistinct] Even though the article dares not mention it, everyone is well aware that no one is closer to China than Thai Military Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who have been showered with gifts from China as they have obediently carried out its instructions. Therefore, it is not surprising at all that in the past year one of them has ordered Thai troops to attack and occupy three Lao villages in Paklai District on the Beijing clique's instructions while the other has tried to cover up such crimes in the international arena even though he fully realizes that such an act is wrong.
3. The author boldly reveals the truth that at present a large number of Khmer Rouge elements are taking refuge on Thai soil and that Thailand has been instructed to feed and arm them. This is no longer a secret from the Thai people. Even though everyone knows about this development, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has vehemently denied that there are any Khmer Rouge elements on Thai soil. We do not know whether or not Sitthi Sawetsila is blind because of Chinese money as he denies seeing any Khmer Rouge elements on Thai soil.

4. The author admits that the Khmer Rouge of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal clique is a disease that must be eliminated in the same manner as other diseases, such as leprosy and cancer. He claims that Thailand can easily eliminate the Khmer Rouge by refusing to deliver weapons to them and feed them and by denying them sanctuaries. They will eventually be wiped out. But Thailand is not doing this for it does not want to. It only wants rewards from China and the United States. As a matter of fact, the United States has already given Thailand some weapons and money, while China has given it many other benefits. Therefore, it is apparent that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, who are by nature opportunists, must take advantage of the situation by reaping as many benefits as possible from the two countries.

Several Thai newspapers noted that M. R. Sukhumphan Boriphat's article has been widely discussed by the general public because it runs counter to current Thai foreign policy. In fact, this article is nothing extraordinary. It merely tells the truth and presents a correct solution to a current problem. The Thai foreign policy formulated by Sitthi Sawetsila is not being implemented the way it should have been. It is only intended to cover up the truth. No matter whether it is right or wrong, approved by the Thai people or not, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries will always remain happy with it so long as it benefits them as much as possible in serving their foreign masters.

CSO: 4206/132

LAOS

EDITORIAL NOTES DIEN BIEN PHU ANNIVERSARY

BK091241 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 7 May 85

[Editorial: "The Historic Dien Bien Phu Victory Shows the Lasting, Unbreakable Solidarity Among the Peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia"]

[Text] Respected listeners, dear comrades and friends: The 31st anniversary of the historic Dien Bien Phu victory is being observed. The Vietnamese people, as well as the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples, jointly commemorate this victorious day and jubilantly celebrate it every year. At the same time, this celebration serves as a warning to the colonialists, new and old, who once waged wars to exterminate the revolution in Indochina. Eventually they received nothing but death and complete defeat. The French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists had this hope: to capture Indochina and make it their colony. However, their hope remained unfulfilled. Therefore, it can be said that no unjust act can conquer a just struggle. Comrades and friends are now invited to listen to an editorial on the historic Dien Bien Phu victory.

Today, 7 May 1985, the heroic army and fraternal people of Vietnam—close and valuable friends of the Lao Army and people—are holding a joint rally to celebrate and salute the 31st anniversary of the internationally known Dien Bien Phu victory. On this important, historic day of heroic Vietnam, the Lao Army and people are proud and especially happy and wish to salute this historical day wholeheartedly.

During the resistance against the French colonialists 31 years ago, the heroic Vietnamese Army and people won an earthshaking victory on the Dien Bien Phu battlefield. Thanks to the Dien Bien Phu victory and the great and glorious victories won by the Lao and Cambodian peoples during the 1953-1954 dry season, the French colonialist war of aggression was ignominiously defeated. The colonialists were then forced to sign the Geneva agreements on Indochina in July 1954 and to recognize the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. This opened up an era for the collapse of colonialism and for the continuous advance of the movements of national, democratic, and socialist revolution in the region.

Dien Bien Phu has since then represented the spirit of resolution, endurance, and persistence in the national liberation struggle and the spirit of conquering all enemy aggressors. It has also represents the spirit of solid and

lasting solidarity among the Lao, Vietnam, and Cambodian peoples in their struggle against their common enemies and for independence, freedom, and socialism for each country.

Bringing into full play the Dien Bien Phu spirit, the armies and peoples of our three countries joined in waging a heroic and persistent struggle to defeat the U.S. imperialists' neocolonialism, completed their national-democratic revolution, and gloriously advanced toward socialism. As for the Vietnamese Army and people, after winning the historic Dien Bien Phu victory, they brought into full play the Dien Bien Phu spirit in countering the U.S. imperialist aggression, won victories in the air war over northern Vietnam, and finally fulfilled the anti-U.S. cause on 30 April 1975 during the historic Ho Chi Minh operation that helped liberate the southern part of Vietnam completely.

In countering the new war of aggression launched by the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists, the Vietnamese Army and people have continued to promote the Dien Bien Phu spirit and the spirit that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. They have countered the large-scale war of aggression of the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists and completely defeated it. This new victory of the Vietnamese Army and people is a great contribution to the world revolutionary cause, particularly to that of the people in Southeast Asia. The Dien Bien Phu spirit has been gloriously displayed in the Vietnamese people's struggle for national liberation and for the defense of their socialist fatherland as well as in the national salvation cause of the other fraternal Indochinese countries. This spirit has become an invincible strength for defeating all enemies.

The Lao Army and people are happy about and proud of the great and historic victory of the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people. We salute and hail the various historic victories recorded by the Vietnamese Army and people as well as various new victories recorded by them in developing the Dien Bien Phu spirit for the defense and construction of fraternal Vietnam.

The Lao Army and people are convinced that under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which has inherited the invincible revolutionary cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people will further develop the Dien Bien Phu spirit--the spirit of carrying the revolution through to the end--and will make boundless sacrifices for the defense of their country. The Lao Army and people are convinced that they will successfully counter the schemes of aggression, intervention, and provocation of the Beijing reactionary ruling clique, build a prosperous and strong socialism in Vietnam, and positively contribute to the defense of world peace and to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

At the same time, we firmly believe that any imperialist or reactionary who unthinkingly takes the risk of invading socialist Vietnam will surely be punished by the heroic army and people of Vietnam.

In the face of the dangers arising from the current serious provocations committed by the Beijing expansionists hegemonists against the SRV as well as Laos and Cambodia, the Lao Army and people will further strengthen more firmly than ever before their solidarity with the Vietnamese and PRK armies and peoples, continue their militant alliance to win independence and freedom for each country, and successfully carry out each country's cause of national defense and construction.

LAOS

SOVIET AID IN BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION REPORTED

BK050531 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 4 May 85

[Summary] "On the morning of 1 May, cadres and workers of the Road and Bridge Construction Unit No 1 responsible for the construction of a bridge across the Nam Kading River held a grand rally at the construction site on Highway 13 some 200 kilometers south of Vientiane to celebrate the 99th anniversary of International Labor Day. Attending were Deputy Transports and Posts Minister Khamlouat Sitlakon and chiefs of various departments and companies attached to the ministry along with Soviet cadres and experts working at this bridge construction project."

"Khampheuai Youtichanthachak, chief of the Road and Bridge Construction Unit No 1, delivered a speech." In his speech, after noting the significance of May Day, Khampheuai Youtichanthachak reported on "concrete achievements scored by the engineers and workers of the Road and Bridge Construction Company No 1 with the cooperation of the Soviet experts in building the Nam Kading bridge—a bridge which is considered a strategic bridge of international standard." He said: [begin Khampheuai Youtichanthachak recording] In actual practice, our fraternal cadres and workers of the Road and Bridge Construction Company No 1 have together implemented all resolutions and instructions of the party and state under the guidance of the Transports and Posts Ministry and with the support and assistance of the Soviet Embassy to Laos. Generally, all units responsible for different fields of work have fulfilled their tasks in accordance with the construction plan. Some units have even fulfilled their targets ahead of schedules." "The construction of this bridge will be completed on 7 October 1985. I take this occasion to express gratitude to and hail the Soviet experts and technicians who have always attentively guided our fraternal workers to carry out technical tasks and who have always closely associated and tirelessly worked shoulder to shoulder with our fraternal cadres and workers while teaching and training our Lao workers—who have lacked experience—to be capable of working by themselves and operating various modern machines and vehicles by themselves. The Soviet experts and technicians have also maintained solidarity and love with our fraternal workers as well as with the people's around." [end recording]

(Siyanov), chief of the Soviet experts attached to this bridge construction project, then made a speech. "He noted the effective cooperation between the Soviet experts and the Lao workers, cooperation which has resulted in gradual and satisfactory success in the Nbzeihyding bridge construction project. This

has contributed to the achievements to welcome the 2 great, historical days of the Lao nation as well as to welcome the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over the Hitlerite fascists and the forthcoming 27th congress of the CPSU."

Afterwards, Deputy Minister Khamlouat Sitlakon delivered a speech addressing the rally. He said: [Begin Khamlouat Sitlakon recording] "On behalf of the ministry, I would like to hail the successful achievements scored by the Soviet comrades together with the Lao comrades over the past year, in particular the present success in building the bridge across the Nam Kading River." In the past, the Soviet Union also assisted us in defeating the U.S. war of aggression to liberate the country. Now, the Soviet Union has continued to assist us in building socialism through many construction projects including the construction of roads and bridges, means of transportation, hospitals, schools, and others. "In particular, the Soviet Union has helped us build Highway 9--the highway that leads to the sea through Vietnam. This highway guarantees the traffic the whole year. In addition, as reported by the comrade chief of the Soviet experts, the Soviet Union has assisted in building other bridges. Construction of the Nam Neun and Nam Ngum bridges has been completed, construction of the Nam Kading bridge will be completed this year, and the Se Banghiang bridge (will be completed later). Therefore, we--workers of the communications and transports branch in general and of the communications branch in particular--would like to express gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state and people for having assisted us in building socialism over the past 10 years, as a result of which our new system has been daily strengthened." [end recording]

CSO: 4206/132

LAOS

SOVIET COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS CONFERRED ON LEADERS

BK131145 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 May, a ceremony was held at the meeting hall of the Council of Ministers to confer the commemorative medals of the Soviet party and government marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism on 24 persons, including Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; comrade members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; comrade members of the party Central Committee Secretariat; leading cadres of the party and state organizations; and high-ranking military officers attached to the National Defense Ministry.

At the ceremony, Comrade Vladimir Sobchnko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, acting on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, delivered a statement officially conferring the medals on our leaders. The ambassador said: Because you, comrades, have made great contributions to the task of consolidating peace and strengthening the solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, a number of leaders of the Lao party and state and leaders of the National Defense Ministry and mass organizations of the LPDR have been honored with the commemorative medals marking the 40th anniversary of the victory in the great war to defend our fatherland waged between 1941 and 1945. The comrade ambassador reiterated: The CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet highly assessed you, comrades, as ardent members of the party, state, army, and mass organizations, who have sacrificed all efforts and capabilities to carry out the great struggle for the cause of Marxism-Leninism and socialism, for the happiness and prosperity of the Lao people, for strengthening the fraternal solidarity among the socialist family, and for peace, security, and prosperity of all countries.

After the awarding of the medals, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister, speaking on behalf of the comrade leaders of our party and state, expressed gratitude and sincere thanks to the CPSU Central

Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Comrade Vice Chairman Phoun Sipaseut said: The honor given to us today belongs, first of all, to the LPRP--the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution--and to the party Central Committee and the LPDR Council of Ministers for consistently paying attention to preserving and developing the friendship, close solidarity, and all-round cooperation with the fraternal Soviet party, state, and people. This glorious honor also belongs to the Lao Army and people for scoring great achievements in the national liberation struggle in the past and in fulfilling the tasks of defending the country and building socialism at present.

Comrade Vice Chairman Phoun Sipaseut stressed: The awarding of the medals commemorating the 40th victory over fascism to us reflects the high appraisal made by the Soviet party, state, and people on the contributions made by the Lao revolution to the world revolutionary movement. At the same time, it is also a brilliant symbol of the unshakable solidarity and friendship between the Lao and Soviet peoples. It is a great encouragement to the Lao Army and people in fulfilling the tasks of national defense and socialist building.

On this occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut highly valued the historic victory scored by the Soviet Army and people in defeating fascism in World War II. That victory led to the birth of the world socialist system and the incessant growth and development of the three revolutionary currents and the world revolutionary movement with the USSR as the prop. Moreover, that victory also raised a lesson on the maintenance of a sense of vigilance to mankind in the present situation in which the imperialists and their allies are escalating the danger of the nuclear holocaust.

CSO: 4206/132

7 June 1985

LAOS

ORGANIZATIONAL, MANAGEMENT ABILITY DISCUSSED

BK121128 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 8 May 85

[Feature: "Strengthening of Party Leadership in New Period"]

[Text] To advance toward socialism without going through the period of capitalist development means that we have not yet entered a big, mechanized production school. This is the main cause of the present weaknesses of the party and state in organizational and management spheres.

Apart from what we now have—a correct political line, the sharp dictatorship of the proletariat, a solid worker-peasant alliance, a broad tribal unity, the great strength of the new production relations, our people's spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm, rich natural resources, and the sincere assistance of various countries, including the fraternal countries—what do we badly need? We need to know the scientific and technical aspects of the economy and to possess the organizational and management capabilities.

Being tempered and tested heroically over the past several decades and our resoluteness and persistence in the national-democratic revolution constitute a major favorable condition and a valuable capital. Nevertheless, all this cannot fill what we currently need. What is this need? It is the ability to organize, build, and develop the economy and culture to serve the people's living conditions. This is the basic duty of the ruling party of a state of proletarian dictatorship.

In carrying out the socialist revolution, after overthrowing the capitalist class and after seizing the administrative power, the working class and the laboring people, under the party's leadership, are bound to stand in front of a great constructive task—to organize and build a new society without the exploitation of man by man, a society with vigorous and complete development in all respects of the economic and cultural life. Socialism and communism are an organized system of scientific production, distribution, and circulation. It can ensure the promotion and development of production and the efficiency of the labor of a society on the basis of the technical [words indistinct] and the daily completion of production relations. Such is an organized society—a historic society. Therefore, an important part of the victory of our cause depends on the organizational ability of the working class with the party serving as the representative of the proletarian dictatorship which is the main instrument for (?construction work).

LAOS

'ARTICLE' HAILS 1984 ACHIEVEMENTS, VICTORIES

BK041426 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 4 May 85

["Feature Article": "Achievements in the Past Year"]

[Text] In carrying out socialist transformation and construction in our country in the past year, implementing the fifth, sixth and seventh resolutions of the party Central Committee and many other resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee Political Bureau, the entire party, army, and people of all tribes have scored numerous new achievements and victories.

On the battle front of national defense and public security maintenance, we have smashed all dark schemes and sinister acts of the imperialists, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, and the other reactionary forces. For instance, we have thwarted the design of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to occupy the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province, thus securely defending our national independence and territorial integrity.

In the economic sphere, an outstanding success in the past year was our great victory in agricultural production. Even though floods ravaged certain localities where crop pests were also prevalent, our overall rice production surpassed the target of 1.3 million metric tons. Livestock raising also continued to develop. The total number of agricultural cooperatives increased to 2,576 with some 41 percent of the total population of farmers as members tilling an estimated 38 percent of the total acreage of ricefields throughout the country, thus enabling agricultural cooperative work to be consolidated and developed another step. The construction of irrigation facilities and the application of intensive agriculture have developed extensively. Industrial production has developed a number of new enterprises, such as the making of reinforced concrete piles, the installation of the fifth power generator at the Nam Ngum hydroelectric dam, and the setting up of an iron smelting plant.

Our communications, transport, and postal work has also scored more progress in carrying out work. Some 277 km of new motorable roads and an estimated 1,100 meters of bridges were constructed, 3,500 km of old roads and some 3,700 meters of old bridges were repaired, and a number of ferry boats were built. The postal and telegraph network has been expanded to cover 85 percent of districts in the country. Communications within the country and with foreign countries were also improved.

Finance work has made some progress in increasing revenues and reducing expenditures. The trade sector has made efforts to expand the trade network, encouraged registration of business enterprises, and encouraged people to collect forest and farm products to sell to the state. The purchases of rice, coffee, and cardamom were also in larger amounts than before.

In educational work, the campaign to stamp out illiteracy has been accomplished throughout the country. The number of students graduating from the high school-, university-, and intermediate vocational-levels was greater than in the previous years. The public health service has also made efforts to consolidate foundations for producing medicine and preventing and controlling the spreading of certain epidemics. Other branches of work also received extensive attention and expanded considerably.

All these achievements and victories have become a great revolutionary strength encouraging our party, army, and people of all tribes to march forward to fulfill the 1985 plan of the 1st 5-Year State Plan.

CSO: 4206/132

LAOS

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT MEETS CAMBODIAN HEALTH GROUP

BK010220 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 April, Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call from a delegation of the PRK Public Health Ministry led by Deputy Minister Chhea Thang, which arrived here on 18 April for a friendship visit to our country.

During their conversation, the host and guest exchanged views on many issues and on the enhancement of cooperation in the public health field between the two countries. They also discussed the situation in this region, especially along the Lao-Thai and Cambodian-Thai borders, which remain tense due to provocative acts constantly committed by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries with the manipulation of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionary forces. At the same time, the two personalities also reappraised the great friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the parties and peoples of Laos and Cambodia and among the parties and peoples of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, which are blossoming beautifully and cannot be destroyed by any enemy.

Accompanying the delegation in the courtesy call on Phoumi Vongvichit was Phou Phengsi-gna, deputy minister of public health of the LPDR.

CSO: 4206/132

LAOS

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR CENSUS, GOALS STATED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 19, 20 Feb 85

[Questions on 1 March 1985 census]

[19 Feb 85 p 2]

[Text] 1. [Question] What is the purpose of the census?

[Answer] The purpose of the census is to collect basic data on the population and labor in society for use as a good reference in constructing plans to expand our nation's socioeconomy as well as for proper allocation of work in each locality within the country. It will also be used in economic management, for increasing national defense, and to steadily raise the standards of living of the people.

2. [Question] What must we do to fulfill the goals and expectations of the census?

[Answer] In order to fulfill the goals and expectations of the census we must do some of the following work:

-each level, work section, and locality must deeply understand the importance of the census. This means there must be guidance in carrying out a unified plan. We must make the census a main issue throughout the registration period. We must mobilize the entire parties and people to put all of their energy into making the census a glorious success. Everyone must carry out his own obligations in answering the questions correctly. The survey cadres must go to individual families and arrange a time that is good for the families whose registration they are responsible for so it will not cause any problem for the people's production. This means they must set a definite time and make a definite appointment.

3. [Question] Who will be registered in the census on 1 March 1985?

[Answer] In the [chapter] concerning the regulations of the 1985 census item I section I states that "the purpose of the census is for all Lao (including aliens who have denounced and changed their nationality to become Lao) who normally reside in Laos and those who are assigned to work or study

abroad, and aliens who normally live in Laos for the purpose of earning their living to be included in the census regardless of age, sex, or religion.

4. [Question] What is the true population that has regular addresses? Why are they specified as the true population with regular addresses?

[Answer] The regulations for the 1985 census clearly state that in this census each person will be registered only once and at only one true address where they normally live. The words "true address" here mean a permanent or fairly permanent address which is related to their situation for making a living. Thus, the people must register based on their normal addresses, not their temporary residence or work place.

The purpose of regular address registrations is to avoid repeating or omitting anyone. This means that each individual will be registered only once and in only one place, which is their permanent or most permanent address.

5. [Question] Why do we have to have an appointed time for registration and how is it involved with the census?

[Answer] 1. Births, deaths, and transfers back and forth are continuing changes in the population. In order to avoid repeating or omitting anyone we must eliminate such changes over a specific period of time nationwide. This is called the appointed time for registration. The appointed time for the 1985 census survey is 0 o'clock on 1 March 1985.

2. By taking zero hour 1 March 1985 as a guideline we maintain that the people to be registered are the following:

-newborns or those who moved in after 0 o'clock on 1 March 1985 only will not be registered. The reason for this is that after the appointed time the number of those people who have newly moved would either have already been registered in their old location or would be registered again.

Those who died or moved to other places after 0 o'clock on 1 March 1985 must be registered because at the appointed time they were still alive or they had not yet moved away.

6. [Question] What questions will be asked during the census?

[Answer] The people must give a detailed response to the following questions:

1. first and last name
2. relationship with the head of the family
3. sex
4. age
5. ethnic group or nationality
6. educational level
7. present occupation
8. present work place

7. [Question] Which of these questions should we pay attention to?

[Answer] We should pay attention to the several questions as follows. Each question and each individual has special significance, and each question is related to the others.

Each must answer these eight questions properly. If only one question was answered incorrectly the data and document obtained would not be clear and this would affect the study and construction of the plan for expanding the socioeconomy and socioculture. It would also affect the standard of living for the people.

8. [Question] How important is the information about first and last name?

[Answer] Based on first and last names we could detect cases of repeated or omitted registrations. This information would give us a way to change and evaluate the total population in each locality and nationwide.

Therefore, in reporting first and last name one must give his true name based on his ID card, family record, birth certificate, announcement, etc. If he has a nickname he may also include it in parentheses.

If a newborn baby does not yet have a name, only the father's or mother's last name should be given, and the baby's name should be left blank.

9. [Question] How important is the age data and how is age to be correctly reported?

[Answer] The data on age along with other data, e.g., sex, educational level, and present occupation, will help in calculating the population and labor in the future, and in adopting plans for expanding the economy, culture, and education.

When answering age one should give his true date of birth and figure out the age in full years. This means counting a complete 12-month period as 1 year. Any period of days and months less than a year should not be added in. For the case where the true age does not agree with official papers, one should report his true age.

10. [Question] How will the data concerning ethnic groups be used? What is the correct way to answer this question?

[Answer] The data on ethnic groups will help the party and government to understand the growth and life-styles of each ethnic group, along with the data on their educational level and occupation. This will help us to be able to examine the carrying out of the policy of our party and government on ethnic groups, which will become the foundation for setting a plan to raise the standard of living for the ethnic groups so they will all be equal. Those who report must tell their own ethnic group to the census taker. For children of a couple who are of different ethnic groups (or stepchildren), if they are older than 18 they can state their own race. If they are

younger than 18 their parents can state their race for them so it can be recorded by the census takers.

Aliens must register according to their nationality. Lao who have denounced their own nationality and have registered to become Lao should put their (Lao nationality) in parentheses.

11. [Question] What good is the data on educational level and how should we answer correctly?

[Answer] This data will tell us the educational level of our people which will become the basis for the construction of the plan for expanding education and culture in society. This data will only involve persons who are over 6 years old.

The report must agree with their own true educational level. What level of education have they completed? What classes are they studying or finishing? What system is it? These must be clearly reported: illiteracy or literacy, studying in ordinary schools or studying in university or equivalent or at the post-university level.

[20 Feb 85 p 2]

12. [Question] What is the data on "present occupation" for? How can we answer this correctly?

[Answer] The purpose of this question is to show how many people hold various occupations, e.g., technical science, or who have had any kind of road construction training.

The report must be thorough, describing their present occupation and former training.

Those who have many different occupations or who have had different training must report the occupation that they are used to in which they are most skillful and use the most at the present time. They must describe in detail the level of their former training, e.g., technical cadre, specialized task teachers of basic-, mid-, or high-level, professors,....

13. [Question] What is the data on "present work place" for? How should we answer it correctly? What aspects of it should we pay attention to?

[Answer] The purpose is to collect the actual number of people in the national economic section and the number of people who have not yet worked or who are unemployed, in order to adopt a plan for properly assigning and improving the labor forces.

In their reporting people must tell in detail the section, department, and ministry they are in for the purpose of assigning and dividing up national economic sections.

Retirees (male, 16-60); female, 16-55) must report in detail if they have not yet participated in national economic sections;
-housewives if they only stay home for the family, e.g., cooking, raising children, etc.;
-students who are studying in various schools; "have not yet [worked]" means have not yet participated in production and only stay home, or is a housewife.

Some important points we should pay attention to are:

-for those who are at retirement age and are no longer able to work and must depend on others for a living, they must clearly describe their occupational situation where they are not able to work, and give the reason.

Those who have many occupations must report the one which they are most familiar with and do the most work within a year.

14. [Question] During the census period from 1 March 1985 on, if a census cadre does not come to interview for the registration what should we do?

[Answer] In this case the head of a family or a family representative must notify the administrative committee or the guidance committee for census registration in their own location, and ask to be registered.

15. [Question] How can the military, combatants, and national defense and government employees who normally live with their families outside a camp report?

[Answer] The military also have to report; however, they must follow the advice and the census plan of the Ministry of National Defense. This means not to include their report with that of their families. For military families who live with the father in a camp, the committee responsible for the camp registration will register them and will then send the document to the guidance committee for census registration where the camp is located in order to add them in.

16. [Question] How should policemen who normally live with their families outside a camp report?

[Answer] The police who normally live with their families outside a camp should register with their families. Those who normally live inside a camp should follow the advice of the Ministry of Interior. As for those families who live with the father inside the police camp, the committee responsible for taking the census in the camp must register them and then send the registration to the guidance committee for the census where the camp is located in order to add them in.

9884

CSO: 4206/119

LAOS

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' ORDER ON FEES, LICENSES PUBLISHED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Laos 13, 14 Feb 85

[13 Feb 85 p 2]

[Text] Based on the policy of the party and government regarding government and economic management, on the party's financial policy which ensures economic construction in order to reach independent self-mastery and to advance to socialism, on the Council of Ministers' order No 243/COM for 24 September 1982 concerning changes in different fees, on the actual economic and currency situation at the present time, and on the proposal of the Ministry of Finance, and in order to increase the inspection and control of transportation vehicles for aliens, to encourage the circulation of goods and distribution, and production, national economic expansion, and national defense and security, the Council of Ministers has agreed to the following.

1. Change the domestic fees as stated in the decree of the Council of Ministers 253/COM issued on 24 September 1982 and set the following new rates:

Part I. Private Sector

A. Vehicle Fees

- pedicabs and engines smaller than 50 cc, 100 kip per year;
- engines over 50 cc, 200 kip per year;
- cars less than 1,000 cc, 600 kip per year;
- cars 1,00 to 2,000 cc, 1,200 kip per year;
- cars over 2,000 cc, 2,400 kip per year;
- transport and passenger buses, 2,000 kip per year. Note: trucks that are not used for earning income must follow the rates for cars depending on their engine size.

B. Fees for anchoring in ports

Rowboats and sampans

- boats carrying 1 to 10 tons, 100 kip per year;
- boats carrying over 10 tons, 200 kip per year;

[14 Feb 85 pp 2,4]

[Text] Motorboats and ships

- long-tailed boats, 50 kip per year;
- boats carrying over 1 ton, 100 kip per year;
- boats carrying 1 to 30 tons, 200 kip per year;
- boats carrying over 30 tons, 300 kip per year;
- barges, 300 kip per year.

C. Fees for alien cards

- temporary residence alien cards
- 3 to 6 months residence period, 300 kip;
- 6 months to 1 year residence period, 500 kip;
- permanent resident alien card, 500 kip.

D. Fees for permits to hold guns for hunting purposes

- type A 300 kip within 5 years;
- type B 200 "
- type C 150 "
- type D 120 "
- type E 100 "
- type F 80 "
- fees for hunting permits, 500 kip for 5 years.

E. Fees for issuing and renewing passports

- fees for issuing passports, 400 kip;
- fee for issuing cards to cross the border, 100 kip;
- fee for renewing passports, 200 kip;
- fee for issuing visas, 100 kip;
- fee for issuing Lao ID cards, 40 kip.

F. Fee for making ice and ice cream

- fee for making ice, 0.10 kip per kg;
- fee for making ice cream, 0.50 kip per kg.

G. Fees for slaughtering animals

- one pig, 100 kip;
- one cattle, 200 kip;
- one buffalo, 300 kip.

H. Fees for branding animals

- one cattle, 50 kip;
- one buffalo, 50 kip;
- one horse, 50 kip;
- one elephant, 300 kip.

Part II. Government and private sector: fees and statistics

- wood, 50 kip per cubic meter;
- minerals, salt, cement, charcoal, rice, corn, and oil, 50 kip per ton;
- machines and grinding equipment, 50 kip per main unit;
- other kinds of goods packed in boxes or others, [5] kip per box or bag;
- goods that are not packed in boxes or packages, 50 kip per ton.

2. The new fees will come into effect in June 1984.

3. Ministries, state committees, and provincial administrative committees throughout the country are responsible for implementing this decree.

4. The Ministry of Finance is obligated to organize and guide the implementation of this decreess which must begin immediately on the date signed. Vientiane, 8 June 1984, signed by the Council of Ministers chairman, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, seal and signature, Nouhak Phoumsavan.

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CSO: 4206/119

LAOS

VIENTIANE CAPITAL CO-OPS, 1984 HARVEST, LIVESTOCK MORBIDITY

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 13 Feb 85 p 2

["Our Capital" Column by S. Chantho: The 1984 Agricultural, Irrigation, and Agricultural Co-op Production"]

[Excerpts] In 1984 the agricultural co-ops in Vientiane Capital organized 17 new units which increased the number of agricultural co-ops throughout Vientiane Capital from 103 to 120 units. There are 3,212 families, 20,305 people, 6,436 primary laborers, and a total of 5,301 hectares that belongs to the co-op. This is a 75-percent increase when compared with that for 1983. The 1983-84 dry-season ricefield area was 1,657 hectares, 593 hectares more than that in 1982-83. The hill farmland was 61 hectares less than that for 1985. The total 1984 rice harvest was 18,933 tons, 7,143 tons or 60 percent in excess of that for 1983. This is 930 kg per capita per year, an increase of 21 percent when compared with that for 1981.

Generally speaking, for cultivation throughout the capital in 1984, the dry season cultivation area of 5,000 hectares had a yield of 2.6 tons per hectare and the total harvest was 13,000 tons. This is a 7 percent increase over 1981. The wet rice cultivation area was 36,157 tons, the yield was 2.25 tons per hectare and the total harvest was 85,135 tons, 13,543 tons or 19 percent more than for 1983. The 1984 hill farmland was 1,390 hectares; the yield was 1.2 tons per hectare, and the total was 1,668 tons. The total harvest for dry season rice, wet rice, and hill farm rice was 99,803 tons. When averaged out over the 341,700 people throughout the capital, this comes to 292 kg per capita, as compared with 270 kg per capita in 1983.

[In 1984] 2,786 cattle were sick and 2,468 were cured; 807 pigs were sick and 749 were cured.

As for irrigation, in 1984 17 projects were approved; 14 of them were new construction, and 1 survey and design project was carried over from the (1984) plan. Generally speaking, of all the projects 21 have been basically completed and are able to supply water to 8,630 hectares of dry season ricefields, and they provide assurance in combating the drought in the wet rice season over 150,000 hectares.

For the 1984-85 dry season Mr Oat Khounlamonti, deputy minister and chief of the agriculture, irrigation, and agricultural co-op section in Vientiane Capital, told us that farmers in different places throughout Vientiane Capital are now able to plant 90 percent of dry season rice of a total expected area of 1,000 hectares. They must strive for a total of 114,000 tons of rice [for both wet rice and dry season rice], according to the expected figures set by Vientiane Capital.

9884

CSO: 4206/119

LAOS

BRIEFS

SRV-AIDED BRIDGE (KPL)--In mid-March the workers of Quang Nam-Danang Provincial Bridge and Road [Construction] of the SRV began construction of a bridge across the Sedone River to assist Saravane Province according to the agreement on cooperation between these two provinces. This bridge is located in Ban Lao, Samia Canton, Vapi District. The concrete on the bridge over 60 meters long and 6.6 meters wide has been finished. They are now pouring concrete for 200 meters on each of the bridgeheads, and it is expected to be completed before 1 May 1985. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 26 Mar 85 pp 2,3] 9884

UNDP-AIDED HYDROPOWER (KPL)--Repairs to the Nam Dong hydropower plant by workers of the Lao State Electrification Enterprise in Luang Prabang Province in cooperation with experts from the UN Development Project started on 13 February. They began repairing the No 3 generator first, and when it is finished they will be able to meet the expected figures of 4 million kWh set by the province. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 25 Feb 85 pA6] 9884

CHAMPASSAK COOPERATIVES (KPL)--Since early 1984 agricultural cooperativization in Champassak Province has been expanded on step further. Based on the report of the chief of the agriculture, irrigation, and agricultural co-op section, 56 percent of the 383,000 farmers of ethnic groups throughout Champassak Province have become agricultural co-op members. There are now 616 agricultural co-ops, and 159 units were organized in 1984. The total agricultural co-op cultivation area is 60,500 hectares, which is 78 percent of the total ricefields throughout the province. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 21 Feb 85 p A8] 9884

FILM WEEK OPENS—At 2000 on 29 April, the organizing committee for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over the Hitlerite fascists opened the film week at the Vientiane theater. Present were over 1,000 cadres, state employees, and workers attached to many ministries, ministerial-level organizations, and the Vientiane municipal administration. Attending the opening ceremony as honored guests were Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the organizing committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; and SPC members. Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Laos Vladimir Sobchenko and diplomats of the fraternal socialist countries were also present. [Excerpt] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 30 Apr 85]

JAPANESE RECEPTION—On the evening of 29 April, Toshitaka Tada, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Laos, and his wife organized a reception in Vientiane on the occasion of the 84th birthday of Emperor Hirohito. Attending the reception as guests of honor were Phoumi Vongvichit, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, along with ministers and deputy ministers, members of the SPC, and many cadres from various branches. Diplomats of various countries and representatives of other international organizations to Laos also attended the reception. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 3 May 85]

CSO: 4206/132

MALAYSIA

PROPOSED MCA-GERAKAN FUSION FACES OBSTACLES AHEAD

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 18 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (GERAKAN) [Malaysian People's Movement] has suggested that leaders of the Tan [Koon Swan] faction within the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] be invited as members of the proposed MCA-GERAKAN Joint Council. It is learned, however, that an MCA-GERAKAN fusion still has a long way to go and that at the present moment, propaganda far exceeds the development of events.

It is further learned that the proposal for an MCA-GERAKAN partnership will be discussed at GERAKAN's central committee meeting tomorrow afternoon.

According to report, both political parties have exchanged drafts concerning the scope of cooperation.

Leaders of MCA, GERAKAN and the United People's Party [UPP] will hold a "combined Lunar New Year's get-together and banquet" tomorrow evening to create a propitious atmosphere.

It is common knowledge that the three political parties have had some kind of cooperation in the past, though their cooperation took place at different periods for different reasons.

At the present stage, they are bogged down in how to resolve various issues which can be traced back to last year's San Poh Hill incident, the case of hidden narcotics at Kaban [phonetics] and the MCA factional war. The three parties have reportedly reached a concrete "tacit understanding" on these three issues.

In particular, the GERAKAN party did not take advantage of MCA's precarious position when the latter was pressured by Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam to withdraw temporarily from the National Front coalition. This correct attitude of GERAKAN was described by a reliable source as indirectly conducive to the cooperation between the two parties concerned.

However, the cooperation will have to be carried out in stages, for they have to reach a consensus on a series of problems before seeking a unified way of looking at and solving them.

According to a source, a theoretical basis represents a relatively important issue for cooperation between the MCA and GERAKAN parties, involving the parties' lines, service targets and struggle objectives. These cannot be solved within a short period.

The source added that only after the parties have solved a series of problems can they look into cooperation in structure, including the question of fusion.

The source confirmed that leaders of the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] have been duly informed about the on-going MCA-GERAKAN cooperation process. With the approach of the next general elections, and as the two parties have often quarreled over the distribution of electoral districts, the UMNO leaders have no objection to MCA-GERAKAN rapprochement.

Commenting on UPP Chairman Datuk Yong Kuet Tze's remark that his party would not join the projected joint council, the source said that this should not be interpreted as a "backing out" on UPP's part.

"Although contacts have been made by the leaders, the fact is that the tripartite cooperation proposal has not been seriously discussed within the UPP, so how can we expect our leaders to take part in the proposal before they are given a mandate by the party's rank and file?"

It is learned that UPP is very much concerned about the product that will emerge from the tripartite cooperation. Its leaders said that in Sarawak the UPP enjoys the support of not only the Chinese, but also the Dayaks. So, if the UPP joins the fusion and if the ensuing merger follows a uni-racial line, this means that UPP will be letting down the long-term support of the Dayaks.

All in all, according to the source, there has been too much and too fast publicity on the matter, and propaganda should not be divorced from the development of events.

9300

CSO: 4205/25

MALAYSIA

MCA REPRESENTATIVE TO PROPOSED MCA-GERAKAN JOINT COUNCIL NAMED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, acting president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], today announced that after the formation of an MCA-GERAKAN Joint Council, he would name Tan Koon Swan as one of MCA representatives to the said council.

Datuk Neo also welcomed Tan Koon Swan's statement made at Bukit Mertajam [in Penang] in which he supported the formation of the MCA-GERAKAN Joint Council.

SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA exclusively reported today the proposal of the Malaysian People's Movement [Gerakan] to let Tan Koon Swan sit in the proposed MCA-GERAKAN Joint Council.

The full text of Neo Yee Pan's statement follows:

"MCA Acting President Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan today greeted the statement made by Comrade Tan Koon Swan in Bukit Mertajam supporting the formation of the MCA-Gerakan Joint Council. This is a positive reaction, specially expressed at a time when, under the prevailing circumstances, all of us should put the interests of society and party above our personal welfare, and struggle for our country, society and party. Comrade Tan Koon Swan's positive attitude is a propitious omen for our party. After the formation of the joint council, I will appoint him as an MCA representative to sit in the said council, so he can make contributions to the council.

"Now is the time for us to consolidate MCA unity and strengthen the National Front for the purpose of overcoming the challenges in socioeconomic, educational and cultural and political fields.

"Now that a joint agreement has been signed bringing the MCA crisis to a close, it is the duty of the party leaders to appeal to the rank and file to rally around the party's banner, strengthen our unity and discard all divergent opinions in order to realize our stability. No one is allowed to continue fomenting dissension of the party for selfish interests--this is a warning I wish to bring our party leaders' attention to. It is essential that the party's unity is above everything else. Without unity, the MCA will be unable to contribute effectively to the country's political stability and economic progress."

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS POSSIBILITY TO MOVE UP GENERAL ELECTION

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 23 Mar 85 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] During his visit to Sabah, Prime Minister Dr Mahathir told reporters his hope that the general election and the Sabah state election be held at the same time. However, he added, this depends on whether the Sabah state authorities would be willing to dissolve the state assembly.

As the Sabah state election is slated for April next year, we predict that the nationwide general election will not be held later than the aforementioned date. It is quite possible that it will take place this coming August or toward the end of the year, although many government officials have denied the possibility of moving up the general election. Nevertheless, judging by Prime Minister Mahathir's talk and many other signs, the possibility of advancing the general election does exist.

It is the government that decides on the date of an election, and naturally enough, it will choose the most favorable conditions to hold it, so the incumbent authorities can obtain the people's mandate to carry on. This procedure is in line with the constitution of a democratic country.

Although only a little more than 3 years have passed since our last general election, the cabinet has gone through some changes, an indication that its lineup has been inadequate in strength and stability. Another reshuffle made during this transition period might cause the people to lose confidence in the cabinet and make the situation untenable. Thus, moving up the next general election would serve as a solution that holds good for all time, especially now that the conditions are favorable to those in power.

The Padang Terap parliamentary constituency by-election was a political wrestling between the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] and the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party [PAS], and a touchstone for the UMNO to hold or not to hold a general election. It was a hard-fought victory for the UMNO, because all National Front member parties, including the crisis-ridden Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], had to turn out in full force to help defeat its opponent. At the same, PAS' latent strength in the countryside remains something to be reckoned with. If this party were given opportunities

to expand its anti-government propaganda activities in the rural areas and to establish its political force, it would be like courting calamity by rearing a tiger.

We cannot help admitting that more voters live in rural than urban areas. If the PAS managed to set up a foothold in the countryside, it would not be easy for the UMNO to destroy it later.

We are also aware that the UMNO is encircling the PAS and preventing its extreme fanatical elements from breaking out. Failure in these efforts would be detrimental to our country.

After 11 months of bitter factional war, the MCA crisis was finally resolved under pressure from both the prime minister and the deputy prime minister. The reason Mahathir and Musa as well as other UMNO leaders urgently wanted the MCA to settle its infighting is mainly because they are eager to create a favorable atmosphere for the holding of a general election—quite apart from the fact that the MCA is a senior member party of the National Front coalition. If the MCA bickering continues to fester, it will definitely affect the National Front's voting record at the next general election, and it may even precipitate its crushing defeat. Consequently, the settlement of MCA's factional war can pave the way for an early general election.

On the other hand, our national debts are piling up higher and higher. The period for debt repayment is overdue, but our government, under the present economic capability, is definitely unable to clear its debts. Therefore, the longer it delays the general election, the more disadvantageous it will be to the government.

According to press report, it is likely that Prime Minister Mahathir will make a state visit to China sometime this year. We are not sure whether he is trying to follow in the footsteps of Tun Razak in those days. But it stands to reason that he will go to China to pursue a policy of conducting direct trade with China and expanding economic relations between the two countries.

All these indicators appear to be coordinated with and for an early holding of the next general election.

9300

CSO: 4205/25

MALAYSIA

DAP'S ATTEMPT TO STAGE COMEBACK IN SABAH VIEWED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] The other day, Lim Kit Siang, secretary general of the Democratic Action Party [DAP], sincerely and earnestly said that his party will do its utmost to take part in the coming state election in Sabah.

The DAP may be said to be the most influential opposition party in our country, but its sphere of influence has been limited to the Malaysian peninsula. For many years past, it has always tried to expand its wings to both Sabah and Sarawak states. Due to many unexpected obstacles, however, it has not been able to show off its colors, especially in Sabah where it can find no way out. This is why its leaders have expressed a sincere and earnest attitude when talking about the election in Sabah.

On this point, DAP leaders have invariably put the blame on Sabah state authorities on the grounds that the authorities have forbidden them to enter Sabah to engage in political activities. Even up to this moment, for reasons best known to themselves, the authorities still prohibit DAP leaders to visit Sabah.

Nevertheless, Lim Kit Siang has no intention of abandoning his political moves in Sabah. Apart from strengthening DAP's organization through various ways and means, he has expressed hope that Datuk Harris Salleh discontinue misusing his authority and the law in obstructing DAP leaders to engage in legal political activities in Sabah.

In the 1981 state assembly election in Sabah, the DAP put up five candidates. Two of them committed a mistake during the nomination process and were disqualified from campaigning, two others forfeited certain financial requirements and the fifth candidate suffered a crushing defeat in the election.

However, in the 1982 parliamentary election, DAP's Fung Ket Wing managed to retain his seat for the Sandakan district, proving that the party is still highly regarded by the people in Sabah.

During the 1981 Sabah state assembly election, there were eight electoral districts where Chinese voters formed the majority. The DAP dispatched 5 candidates to compete in five of the said eight constituencies: Au Choo Hong in Api Municipality, Fung Ket Wing in Elopura, Mok Ting Thye in Lahad Datu, Wee Koon Seng in Kunak and Lauw Kong Khye in Balung.

However, Au Choo Hong, who was DAP Sabah branch chairman, was disqualified by the Election Inspection Commission, because he made many errors in filling out the candidacy application form and encountered opposition from candidates of other political parties.

Au Choo Hong would have been the most qualified person to compete against Lim Guan Sim of the United People's Party [UPP], but he forfeited the qualification and ruined the vitality of his party. This was followed by another DAP candidate, Wee Koon Seng, being disqualified on some technical grounds. The result was that the DAP already lost before going into battle.

As a parliamentary district, Sandakan is made up of three state election constituencies, namely, Sandakan Municipality, Elopura and Daramunting. At the 1978 general elections, the seat for Sandakan fell into the DAP hands, whereupon the party turned ambitious to grab all the three constituencies in Sandakan. Eventually, however, the party put up only one candidate in the person of Fung Ket Wing to campaign for the Elopura constituency, the outcome of which was the Fung was badly trounced by Datuk Yap Peck Leang of UPP. This shattered DAP's only chance in the said election.

Four years later today, the DAP has announced its intention to stage a comeback, but whether or not it can outscore other parties will be decided by the people in Sabah. It is generally believed that although the DAP will take part in electioneering in Chinese-dominated electoral districts, chances are that it cannot match ethnic-Chinese leaders of the UPP, because the latter are personages to be reckoned with.

9300

CSO: 4205/25

7 June 1985

MALAYSIA

COMMUNISTS DENIED BASE IN NEGRI

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Apr 85 p 9

[Text]

SEREMBAN, Tues. — Security forces have thwarted several attempts by Communist terrorists to establish a base in Negri Sembilan.

Menteri Besar Datuk Mohamed Isa bin Haji Abdul Samad said today the terrorists had tried to set up a base in Jelebu, near the Negri Sembilan-Pahang border.

He said the terrorists were from the so-called Sixth Assault Group.

They were trying to move south to escape harassment from the security forces in Pahang.

Terrorist

Speaking to reporters after attending the State anti-dadah committee meeting, he said the terrorists suffered their first setback in their plans to establish a base in Negri Sembilan when security forces shot dead their leader in 1983.

This leader had been assigned to establish the base.

Last year another terrorist who was assigned to replace the shot leader was also killed by security forces near Manchis in Pahang.

CSO: 4200/953

7 June 1985

MALAYSIA

FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Apr 85 pp 1, 12

[Article by Hardev Kaur]

[Text]

ENTREPRENEURS intending to invest more than US\$5 million in Malaysia will be referred to the minister responsible for final decision in the event their proposals are rejected at lower official levels.

This is a change the government is introducing to its approval system to make its investment policies more attractive and relevant to changing times.

Announcing this, Finance Minister Encik Daim Zainuddin said the move would remove some of the uncertainty and problems inherent in the "flexible" approach, that had been used in the past.

"In this way also foreign investors will be able to have more direct access to senior government ministers, whose decisions could be more expeditiously and more authoritatively given, to the greater satisfaction of the foreign investors," he added.

Encik Daim was speak-

ing during a meeting with a group of international executives. The meeting in Geneva yesterday was sponsored by the European Management Forum (EMF). The text of his speech was released in Kuala Lumpur.

The Minister speaking on *Business Prospects in Malaysia* said: "We in Malaysia have had no ideological hang-ups against foreign investment." He admitted that it was possible that the domestic investment policies geared to achieve socio-economic goals to maintain political stability, had somewhat dampened the enthusiasm of some foreign investors.

He stressed that Malaysia's socio-economic policies were right and proper and were essential in ensuring long-term stability and the policies would help promote a more favourable climate for investment in the long run.

Touching on the question of the proportion of foreign capital Encik

Daim stressed that "we have always been flexible in implementing it." He pointed out that Malaysia had allowed even 100 per cent foreign ownership of a business enterprise that was mainly export oriented.

He clarified that the government would continue to allow higher or majority ownership and management control for projects which had a high export content, high technology transfer, high utilisation of local raw materials and labour and high value added content.

However, in foreign investment in business enterprises that depended largely on the domestic market and which had very little transfer of technology, the government had not allowed majority ownership. According to Encik Daim this was probably one of the reasons why foreign investors had tended to shy away from Malaysia.

"Strangely enough foreign investors have also found it difficult to under-

stand and go through the process of negotiations on the quantum of foreign ownership despite the very flexible guidelines that we have given to government officials dealing with foreign investors," he said.

Encik Daim while saying that Malaysia's investment incentives were "comparable with the best in the world" made three observations regarding foreign investors. He said:

■ Foreign investors had sometimes shied away in the first instance, from even approaching the government for the setting up of new investment projects.

■ Found the process of negotiations somewhat difficult and tedious and therefore given up, soon after starting negotiations; and

■ Perceived that there have been inconsistencies between the treatment given to different companies and different projects.

Encik Daim also touched on the prospects for the Malaysian economy, privatization and gave reasons why European businessmen should invest in Malaysia.

He told his audience that the Malaysian government was committed to do its best to realise the socio-economic aspirations of the people. The prospects for achieving these goals were "exceedingly good".

While much still needed to be done the goals could not be achieved "all by ourselves. We need the understanding and support of the free world." Encik Daim said Malaysia was not seeking aid

but that the country needed an understanding to give it better opportunities for more trade and investment.

"We would like you to be fair in your trade practices with us. Don't impose undue and unnecessary trade restrictions and restraints on our strenuous efforts to expand our exports of commodities, especially manufactures that are based on our own raw materials," he said.

On privatization he added that the field had been left open and that the government would consider any proposal, either of existing government services or new projects. Adding that there were enormous opportunities in privatization he urged them to seriously consider investing in Malaysia.

MALAYSIA

JOINT VENTURES WITH YUGOSLAVS PLANNED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Apr 85 p 4

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Mon. — Four joint ventures with Yugoslavia are in their final stages of negotiation while seven tenders have been submitted to the National Electricity Board (NEB), Yugoslav Trade Commissioner to Malaysia Mr Anton Rogelj said today.

All the joint ventures are in the manufacturing sector.

Mr Rogelj said three projects have been undertaken by Yugoslavia. They include the construction of a sports complex in Shah Alam, installation of transmission cables for the Port Klang power station and the construction of the Ayer Keroh-Pagoh highway.

The sports complex, costing about \$800 million, is managed by a consortium

which includes a Swedish, a Yugoslav and three Malaysian companies.

The Ayer Keroh-Pagoh highway, costing about \$210 million, was part of a counter-trade agreement where one-third of the investment would be channelled to new markets for palm oil and pepper.

Mr Rogelj said his country has established distribution centres to handle the expected increase in trade between the two countries.

Mr Rogelj was speaking to newsmen at a seminar and photo exhibition on Yugoslav Industry and Technology which was organised by the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and the Malaysian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI).

The seminar was officiated by Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Onn Bin.

CSO: 4200/953

NEW CALEDONIA

TJIBAOU ON 'TRANSITION' TO INDEPENDENCE

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Apr 85 pp 1, 8

[Report on interview with Jean-Marie Tjibaou, leader of the FLNKS, by Alain Rollat, in Paris; date not specified]

[Text] Following the announcement by Fabius that the vote on self-determination for New Caledonia would be postponed, Edgard Pisani, the government's representative, met with the chief of state on Thursday 25 April. Being kept on as the government's envoy, Pisani was scheduled to leave for Noumea on Friday evening on a special flight. It is being said there that his new mission might not last longer than 6 weeks.

Tjibaou, leader of the independence forces, says in an interview with LE MONDE that regionalization will enable the independence forces to "organize independence in the field": a sort of "creeping" independence.

At this moment in Paris, Jean-Marie Tjibaou is living in hiding. His associates say that his life is threatened. Every 2 or 3 days, the chairman of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front [FLNKS] changes his residence. He generally stays with French friends. A police officer is permanently on hand to ensure his safety. The leader of the independence movement gave us his first reaction in a building somewhere in Hauts-de-Seine where he had found refuge after returning from a brief trip to southern France, where he had held a discreet meeting with Pisani in Avignon.

Tjibaou expresses his disappointment. He regrets that the Socialists do not dare assume their full responsibility before the end of the current legislature and are taking the risk that a loss of their legislative majority in 1986 may block the new process begun by the government and even, perhaps, prevent the holding of the referendum so greatly hoped for by FLNKS militants.

But Tjibaou's disappointment is tempered by a strong dose of realism. A skillful tactician, the mayor of Hienghene knows that the regionalization program recommended by Pisani will provide him with the tools he has been hoping for and allow him to organize on his own, and in the absence of an official

referendum, a "referendum in the field"--that is, to work specifically to make independence one of the local political and economic realities, since that reality is not accessible in the immediate future through the ballot box.

The establishment of four regions, each of which will be headed by an assembly elected by universal suffrage under a proportional voting system, will provide the Kanak independence forces with the technical and financial means for achieving their chosen objectives in complete territorial legitimacy. This reform will institutionalize the de facto partition now existing in New Caledonia between the areas inhabited almost exclusively by Melanesians and controlled politically by the FLNKS or its rival, the Socialist Kanak Liberation (LKS) movement under Nidoish Naisseline, on the one hand, and, on the other, the city of Noumea and the small area on the west coast where the community of local Europeans and the anti-independence forces predominate.

Assured of total control over at least two of those four regions--the Loyalty Islands and the North Region on the main island--the head of the FLNKS will be able, in this new institutional framework, to legalize the strategy decided on during the insurrectional movement launched during the boycott of the territorial elections last 18 November. "Creeping" independence, which was devised at the congress in Nakety on 9 February, and especially "political actions to destabilize colonial and neocolonial interests" will find scope for expression in this new framework being set up by the government.

Tjibaou says: "If we control the regional government, it's all over: we will build independence!" In saying that, the head of the independence movement is thinking of very specific things: an economic boycott of Europeans hostile to independence in association with France, the possible isolation of Noumea, establishment by the new assemblies of an autonomous Kanak and socialist society, the establishment of direct relations with neighboring states favorable to the separatists, and so on. Moreover, the budgets available to those assemblies with their "broad powers" will also give the FLNKS access to radio and the press, something it has been trying in vain to achieve for several months.

In the opinion of Tjibaou, who at the Nakety congress opposed the supporters of armed revolt--because the balance of forces in the territory made such a choice suicidal--and favored use of the "economic weapon," the government plan for "transition" presents enough possibilities for exploitation to make it favorable overall in his eyes.

New Tensions

As Tjibaou's number one opponent, Dick Ukeiwe, emphasizes, it is a question of reducing the political weight of the Europeans in favor of the independence forces: of getting around the major obstacle to date, which is the existence of a territorial majority hostile to the plan for independence in association. And it is a question of doing so--with support from the central government--in such a way that the pressures exerted by the FLNKS locally will eventually "persuade" a majority of New Caledonians to also show similar "realism" before the end of 1987.

The arguments advanced by the chairman of the current territorial government would seem stronger, however, if Ukeiwe himself had not recommended a similar regional division in January. At the time, he had refuted the danger of secession on the part of assemblies controlled by the independence forces. "Do municipalities headed by the independence forces secede?" was the answer given by the RPR [Rally for the Republic] senator in an interview with LE MONDE on 26 January. It is true that in Ukeiwe's mind, the "congress" that will consist of the members of the regional assemblies was supposed to exercise pre-eminence of those assemblies, and that that will not be the case--and for good reason--in the new arrangement.

Beyond the political rebalancing to which it will lead, therefore, and despite what the government says, this reform will engender new tensions that will be difficult to manage. And the handicap represented by the legislative elections, which threatens to upset this new scenario, makes the entire plan look like the famous Pandora's box--no one can ever be sure exactly what will come out once it is opened.

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NEW CALEDONIA

TJIBAOU: 'WE WILL BUILD INDEPENDENCE FROM REGIONAL POWER'

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Apr 85 p 8

[Interview with Jean-Marie Tjibaou, leader of the FLNKS, by Alain Rollat; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] What is your opinion of the government plan as a whole?

[Answer] For our militants, the fact that the government's decisions were postponed after being expected on 10 April was already causing some questions. Postponement of the referendum does not fit in with the timetable announced by Pisani, and it will surely cause disappointment, since we were in overall agreement with the original timetable. According to that timetable, the proclamation of independence could, in principle, have been made on 1 January 1986.

[Question] Are you personally disappointed that the vote on self-determination will not be held before the legislative elections?

[Answer] I was talking about the militants. For them, this will be hard to accept, because expectation had increased their impatience.

[Question] You seem to putting distance between yourself and your militants. Why?

[Answer] Because I don't know whether all the militants are aware, as most of the leaders are, that if the referendum had been held in July as originally planned, the vote would have gone against independence.

[Question] How much faith do you place in the overall plan, considering that it may be completely up in the air if the legislative majority shifts in 1986?

[Answer] For our leaders and militants, it is indeed a big disappointment to see that the process will not be concluded during this Socialist legislature and that the solution is being left to a future majority that cannot be foreseen, and also to see that the holding of the referendum and its sanction--independence--will probably not be the work of the Socialist majority that we have always supported in elections. Overall, we are disappointed at having waited: disappointed that the Socialist Party itself is not closing the file,

since we did not vote in the past for Barre, Chirac, or Giscard d'Estaing, but for Mitterrand.

Steps Forward and Back

[Question] Are you afraid that the Socialists will eventually back down?

[Answer] When one looks at their series of steps forward and back--an example being the issue of private schools--one is justified in asking questions. We also have the experience of the outline law of 1956.

[Question] What assurance do you have that in the final analysis, the referendum results will favor independence?

[Answer] This referendum plan is the government's plan. As far as we are concerned, and we have always said so, the referendum should be held immediately, but with participation only by the Kanak people. It is the government's responsibility to organize a referendum along other lines because of the need to comply with the narrow requirements of the Constitution, but it is also the government's responsibility to make the referendum succeed, even if that means postponing it rather than going into a losing battle.

[Question] In this case, doesn't the government's realism correspond to your own, seeing that you yourself have emphasized that since the military presence in the territory has been beefed up, you are not in a position to come out on top in a test of strength?

[Answer] I agree that one can share that kind of realism, but since the government does not want to assume its responsibility with respect to the people it has settled among us by colonization, it is leaving that dirty job to us and, I would also say, leaving it up to us to create a climate of insecurity. In a way, that insecurity is institutional. It is tied to the Kanak people's demand for legitimacy as opposed to the legitimacy possessed by the government. That insecurity remains and will remain as long as there is no independence. This is not a threat, because the threat is to all of us in New Caledonia. What is regrettable about this postponement is that the insecurity will be experienced longer, with the risks that that entails.

[Question] What about the transitional plan for regionalization? Do you accept it?

[Answer] We agree with the idea of setting up four regional assemblies. A priori, division into regions is not unfavorable to us because we may have a majority in the Loyalty Islands and the North Region and 50 percent or perhaps a little more in the Center Region. Everything will depend on the number of seats. I feel that this will enable us to start building independence.

Organizing Economic Counterpower

[Question] But what will happen if the majority is lost in 1986 and the Right demolishes this new arrangement?

[Answer] We are not going to stand idly by. If we have regional power, it's all over: we will build independence! An awareness has developed among us that if the referendum we say should be restricted to Kanaks is not compatible with the French Constitution, and if the French Government cannot establish Kanak and socialist independence, it can nevertheless organize the restoration of sovereignty to the Kanak people. What remains, in any case, is our people's determination. What I mean is that locally, what will be built today will have the consent of the Kanak people. What does not have the consent of the people cannot be done.

We can no longer go back. And since this regionalization will give us the power and the necessary finances for organizing independence locally, well.... We know that we do not hold any of the economic reins--meaning the banks, of course, but also the food trade, distribution, agriculture, and so on. So it is necessary to get a resolute foothold in that area so as to accede to independence by organizing the prospect of a socialist Kanak economy and to pave the way for ensuring momentum rather than a breakdown when we reach independence.

Ukeiwe's government pursues a scorched-earth policy that calls for salvaging as much as possible and then smashing the machinery. This means, implicitly, that Ukeiwe and the representatives of the colonial economic power surrounding him are well aware, for their part, that nothing can be built in New Caledonia from now on without the consent of the Kanaks. And that is a permanent gain.

[Question] Do you want to isolate Noumea?

[Answer] Noumea is necessary, but there is more to Noumea than people like Ballande and Lavoix.* There are other merchants with whom we can work and organize a local economic counterpower that will break up the network of solidarity, especially the financial network, which forces certain people either to remain silent in the debate over independence or to rally compulsorily to the RPCR [Rally for New Caledonia Within the Republic]. I hope that some of those people will break solidarity with the others.

[Question] Will you participate, therefore, in the regional elections in August even if the makeup of the electorate is not altered?

[Answer] That question may come up, but the same logic as that involved last November no longer applies, because it is clear that a process of self-determination will then be getting underway.

[Question] Do you feel that preparations for the elections and the new regional arrangement can accommodate themselves to retention of the institutions resulting from the elections of 18 November?

* Editor's note: Ballande and Lavoix: Louis Ballande and Charles Lavoix are two of the main importers and distributors in New Caledonia.

[Answer] Dissolution of the Territorial Assembly is vital to us. That is the first action we are requesting of the government, because it has been our demand since 18 November.

[Question] Fabius says that the government plan constitutes a "gamble on reason." Do you share that feeling?

[Answer] I noticed that immediately after calling for dialogue, Fabius talked about the military base. It is a case of the carrot and the stick.

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NEW CALEDONIA

NEW PLAN: UKEIWE BITTER, SEPARATISTS GUARDEDLY SATISFIED

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Apr 85 p 8

[Article by Frederic Filloux]

[Text] Noumea--For the second time since the start of the year, New Caledonians have learned of important government decisions affecting them through formal televised statements. Following the announcement broadcast in Noumea on Thursday concerning the government's intentions, the general staffs held their war councils on Friday 26 April.

Only the RPCR [Rally for New Caledonia Within the Republic] responded immediately to the statements by the prime minister. At about 2200 hours on Thursday (1300 hours Paris time), a few members of the territorial government and their chairman, Dick Ukeiwe, had gathered at the home of Deputy Jacques Lafleur (RPR [Rally for the Republic]) in the hills overlooking Noumea. At about 1:30 in the morning, Ukeiwe, visibly very agitated, issued the following statement: "The government has been forced for the time being to give up the idea of imposing the independence which the great majority of New Caledonians reject.... We are afraid that the announced turnaround in the electoral system will lead to an attempt to create an artificial majority. Moreover, we cannot fail to see the intention to eliminate the current territorial institutions and to endow the state with excessive powers constituting in fact a return to the colonial status.... The Lemoine Statute, which was presented 8 months ago as the ideal form of organization for ensuring the territory's progress, has been completely abandoned in favor of a system of direct administration. The government is changing the law because the election results did not give it the political majority it was expecting both in New Caledonia and in France. The government is changing the rules of the game to escape the people's verdict.... Our feeling this evening can only be one of bitterness and great disappointment, but our determination remains unshakable; our confidence in the future remains intact."

In government offices the next day, meeting after meeting was held in an effort to come up with a response to what appeared to be inescapable: the disappearance of government instructions. At the same time, feverish preparations were being made at RPCR headquarters for that movement's congress, which will be held in Noumea on Sunday.

The elected representatives opposing independence were fearful above all of a formula for direct administration. Before learning of the government's measures, Lafleur, chairman of the RPCR, had said: "We will not accept the creation of an artificial majority.... No one will accept one community's dictatorship over the other, which has been confirmed as the majority."

People at the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front] had little to say in the absence of that movement's chairman, Jean-Marie Tjibaou. On Friday afternoon, the FLNKS Political Bureau met with all of the coalition's components to examine the government's decisions. Nevertheless, the prevailing sentiment seemed to be one of "overall but vigilant satisfaction."

In the ranks of the New Caledonian Union, the dominant party, there was satisfaction in particular at the government's commitment to the emancipation of the Kanaks, and it was hoped that in his televised address on Sunday, Mitterrand would commit himself further in that direction and that he would do so in a more personal way. For the independence forces, the certainty of a vote on self-determination before the end of Mitterrand's term as president constitutes a basic guarantee.

At the FLNKS on Friday morning, it was considered beyond doubt that the transitional period would be one of direct administration, if only to restore balance between the (Melanesian) east coast and the (white) west coast in the administration of the territory. The government will certainly meet that aspiration, but without using terminology that might upset the Europeans. That concern not to offend seems to be the explanation for the vagueness of the statements by Fabius concerning the prerogatives and makeup of the new executive.

"Retreat Is Obvious"

Among the inhabitants, reactions clearly reflect the political cleavage existing between the capital and the back country. On Friday morning, people in Noumea were saying: "The government's retreat in the face of independence is clear and obvious, but the 'congress' formula, which threatens to lead to the emergence of a proindependence majority, is disturbing." The analysis in the back country seemed more pragmatic: postponement of the vote was being interpreted as a factor capable of reconciling the communities.

On the other hand, Edgar Pisani's scheduled return on Sunday 28 April remains highly controversial. The leaders of the FLNKS and the LKS (Socialist Kanak Liberation) are alone in taking a favorable view of a resumption by the government representative of his duties. Regardless of the duration of his new mission--it should not last longer than 6 weeks--it is being interpreted by the independence forces as proof of the continuity of government action on their behalf. But for the majority of New Caledonians, Pisani remains the man of "nondialogue."

On that subject, the more virulent are, of course, the RPCR's cadres, the reason being the personal disputes between the government representative and the head of the territorial executive. Ukeive says: "As far as we are concerned, Pisani's return already constitutes a challenge to the New Caledonian population that he has ignored and scorned while maintaining privileged and partisan ties with the separatists."

NEW CALEDONIA

TIES BETWEEN TROTSKYITES, FLNKS EXAMINED

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 May 85 p 9

[Article by P. J.]

[Text] It happens that Socialists, among others, suggest to Jean-Marie Tjibaou that his relations with Alain Krivine and the Revolutionary Communist League (LCR) are having an unfortunate effect on the Kanak independence movement's public image. To which the leader of the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front] responds more or less as follows: "If you want to support us and help us like the League does, you are welcome!"

The LCR is in fact the political organization that makes the most room in its activities for the Kanak demand as formulated and defended by the FLNKS. The Socialist Party must take into account its responsibilities as the party in power, the Communist Party is sticking to the Mainville-les-Roches agreement reached in July 1983, when it was still in the government, and other groups on the extreme left that participate in the association known as Information and Support for the Rights of the Kanak People do not enjoy organized strength comparable to that of the LCR.

Last January, for example, a few days after the death of Eloi Machoro, who was killed by a gendarme near Thio, Tjibaou held a press conference in Noumea in a room on whose wall was an LCR poster showing the Kanak "minister of security." To those expressing surprise, Tjibaou responded by saying that any similar poster would have been accepted in the same manner by him and his friends.

The history of relations between the Trotskyites in the LCR and the independence forces of New Caledonia goes back to 1976. The Kanak tenants of a students' residence owned by the Territorial Assembly and located on the rue des Ecoles in the Fifth Arrondissement of Paris had undertaken a struggle against the racial discrimination which they said was being practiced by the management. They had formed a self-management committee and occupied the premises. The local section of the LCR supported them in that conflict, which lasted several months. Some of the tenants, among them Hnalaine Uregei, would later play a role in the independence movement.

The LCR had thus discovered the Kanaks. Personal ties were established between certain Trotskyite militants and future militants in the struggle to achieve

independence. Three years later, in November 1979, a delegation from the Independence Front, headed by Roch Pidjot--a deputy--met in Paris with the Socialists, the Communists, the League, and the PSU [Unified Socialist Party]. All said they were in favor of the territory's independence, although the Communist Party did so with more reticence than the other three groups. For the independence forces, the matter was settled: the Left was on their side.

Without Mystery

With the approach of the presidential election in 1981, the Independence Front decided by a large majority to urge a vote for Mitterrand, but the Kanak Socialist Liberation (LKS) movement recommended support for Georges Marchais, and Yano Calene Uregei (an uncle of the above-mentioned Uregei and head of the Kanak United Liberation Front (FULK)) supported Krivine's candidacy, which was being contemplated by the LCR but which had to be abandoned for lack of the necessary sponsors.

When the hopes born of the Left's victory gave way to disappointment and a mistrust strongly tinged with bitterness, the independence forces sorted out those they considered their friends in France. At the congress establishing the FLNKS in September 1984, the LCR was the only French organization to be invited. Also represented was the Socialist Workers' Party (SWP), the Australian section of the Fourth International, to which some of the Trotskyite organizations around the world belong. Two weeks after the elections for the Territorial Assembly, which were held on 18 November and boycotted by the FLNKS, the League was the organizer in Paris of the first demonstration of support for the independence forces.

Some rightwing newspapers then presented the FLNKS as a movement penetrated and manipulated by dangerous leftists or worse. For example, the weekly MINUTE said (in its issue dated 8-14 December 1984) that it has "seen Krivine's men training Kanak terrorists." The trip to Libya by several of the front's leaders, including Eloi Machoro, was described in a report from General Intelligence in Noumea as being the result of ties between the independence forces and the LCR.

Besides the fact that the suggestion of relations between the LCR and Libya is groundless and that the Kanak "terrorists" supposedly "trained" by the League are certainly taking their time about going into action, the chief characteristic of the relations between the Trotskyite organization and the FLNKS seems to be that they are patently obvious and without mystery.

Those relations are based primarily on personal ties, to which Kanaks attach great importance. Krivine's trip to the territory in May 1984--whereas the leaders of the big parties have never been there--was taken by the Kanaks to be proof of his concern, and they have never forgotten it. The LCR also provides the independence forces with material help in the form of collections of funds, printing work, and so on. The Australian SWP also participates to some extent. Lastly, during Tjibaou's trip to Paris last January, the LCR contributed to the organization and success of the meeting held at the Balard Center.

For Krivine and his friends, it is a question of fulfilling an anticolonialist duty and bringing their entire organization with them. Beyond that, they may be hoping that in an independence movement that is currently more "Kanak" than "socialist," the debates will someday cause the ideas inspiring their support to mature. So far, the solidarity demonstrated by the League does not seem to have awakened any Trotskyite vocation in the territory or among the Melanesians or, for that matter, among the Europeans.

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NEW CALEDONIA

EXCERPTS OF TJIBAOU INTERVIEW BY ALGERIAN DAILY

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 May 85 p 9

[Article by Jean de la Gueriviere]

[Text] Algiers--In an interview published on Tuesday 30 April by the daily newspaper EL MOUDJAHID, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, who was Algeria's guest on Saturday 27 April and Sunday 28 April, was not gentle in discussing his French Socialist interlocutors. The head of the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front] said, for example: "We currently find ourselves in a worse colonial situation--a situation that has regressed from where it was in the 1950's--and this with the same French politicians and the same Socialists, including the one now occupying the highest office in the country. Moreover, the process of decolonization is going to be voted into effect by the Socialists. But the Socialist legislature will probably come to an end before our problem is solved. And that leads us to say that in fact, we ourselves may be the ones who will solve it.

"The majority in the National Assembly may change and bring us back to the status quo. But when you get down to it, no one knows, because just think back: who was it that granted independence in most cases in the past? Independence has never yet been granted by the Socialists.... When one sees how disaffected the French voters are toward the Socialists, one can be almost sure that the Socialists will not have the majority they will need to govern alone. So they will have to negotiate with somebody--I don't know with whom, but it will make things difficult for us."

Asked whether there might be a similarity between the struggle by the Algerian people and that by the Kanak people, the head of the FLNKS said: "Yes and no. No from the standpoint of geographic location, population, resources, and traditions. But also yes, because we are faced with the same colonial enemy, who has learned nothing from the lessons of history and always reacts in accordance with hackneyed and outdated concepts. The French colonialists on the right or the left remain French nationalistic colonialists, with the same concept of a France that is hegemonic, imperial, and the center of the world."

Tjibaou was also questioned on Algerian radio concerning the plans for a French military base in New Caledonia. He said: "We are praying that we will have the same experience as you (Algerians) so that the installations they (the French) build will not remain in our country forever."

NEW CALEDONIA

FABIUS REVISES REGIONAL SEPARATION OF TERRITORY

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 May 85 pp 1, 9

[Article by Alain Rollat]

[Text] The draft law specifying the government's intentions concerning New Caledonia was adopted by the Council of Ministers on Tuesday 30 April. Fabius had approved the text after noting the reservations expressed by the Council of State on Monday concerning the planned division into regions.

The plan is to be submitted to the Territorial Assembly--which is controlled by the anti-independence forces--for its opinion.

The prime minister's advisers have made only two slight changes to their draft plan for the division of New Caledonia into four regions, each of which is to be headed by a "council" enjoying "broad powers" and elected by universal suffrage. The members of all the councils together will make up the "congress" of the territory, which will replace the current Territorial Assembly (see LE MONDE, 27 April). Those changes are: the commune of Poya will be part of the second region (comprising the zones in the central and southeastern parts of the territory), and the Isle of Pines will also be part of the second region rather than being included with the Loyalty Islands. If the head of the government's plan is adopted by Parliament, New Caledonia will therefore be divided into four regions with unequal populations. The North Region will comprise 13 communes: the Belep Islands and the localities of Poum, Koumac, Ouegoa, Kaala-Gumen, Pouebo, Voh, Hienghene, Kone, Touho, Pouembout, Poindimie, and Ponerihouen--that is, nearly half of the main island's total area.

The region will have a total of 21,152 inhabitants, or about 15 percent of the territory's total population (145,368 inhabitants according to the 1983 census).

The Center and Southeast Region will comprise 12 communes with 23,203 inhabitants, or about 16 percent of New Caledonia's population: the localities of Poya, Bourail, Moindou, La Foa, Bouloupari, Houailou, Farino, Canala, Sarramea, Thio, Yate, and the Isle of Pines.

The third region will consist of the three Loyalty Islands--Ouvea, Lifou, and Mare--with 15,510 inhabitants, or about 11 percent of the territory's population.

The fourth region will be that of the Noumea urban area, comprising the administrative center (Noumea) and the three towns in its suburbs (Païta, Dumbéa, and Mont-Dore), with a population of 85,098, or nearly 59 percent of the total.

It was precisely that imbalance in population, which the government's bill on regionalization is tending to legalize, that gave rise to several objections on the part of the Council of State. The government is not obliged to follow the advice of the high administrative court, but at a time when--on a national level--it is justifying its reform of the voting system for legislative elections by the need to remedy certain population imbalances in France, it will certainly be accused of contradicting itself in New Caledonia. Over there, to be sure, it is a matter primarily of remedying political imbalances kept alive by those possessing the economic power, which is centered in the Noumea urban area.

The "simulations" being made by voting experts confirm that the independence movement is already assured of complete control of the North Region and the Loyalty Islands Region. In the North Region's 13 communes, the independence coalition won 54.06 percent of the votes cast in the territorial elections of 1979 (compared to 26.19 percent for the Rally for New Caledonia Within the Republic [RPCR]) and 55.45 percent of the vote in the second round of legislative elections in June 1981 (compared to 32.29 percent for the RPCR). Recent elections have also confirmed the predominance of the separatists in the Loyalty Islands, where they won 64.47 percent of the vote in 1979 (compared to 29.71 percent for the RPCR) and 64.92 percent in June 1981 (compared to 35.07 percent for the RPCR).

Simulations

The balance of forces seems to be much more equal in the Center-Southeast Region. In the 12 communes making up that region, the independence forces won a total of 46.44 percent of the votes cast in 1979, compared to 34.52 percent for the RPCR, but that election also revealed a favorable reception for the centrists who had founded the Federation for a New Society in New Caledonia, some of whom later allied themselves with the independence forces. In June 1981, the independence forces won 48.46 percent of the vote in those areas, compared to 40.16 percent for the RPCR.

In the Noumea urban area, on the other hand, the independence forces are very much in the minority: in the four communes concerned, they won only 12.31 percent of the vote in 1979, whereas the RPCR won 50.73 percent, and in 1981, their score was only 8.88 percent, compared to 59.16 percent for their chief opponents.

The makeup of the congress will therefore depend on the number of seats allocated to each region. The plan adopted by the Council of Ministers--in its original version--recommended the same distribution as that provided in the

law of 7 August 1984, which was passed at the same time as the statute devised at the time by the secretary of state to the minister of interior responsible for overseas territories and promulgated on 6 September 1984. Although the new division into regions results in a different distribution of the population, that text provided that the congress would continue to consist of 42 elected members: 17 for the Noumea urban area (which would no longer include the Isle of Pines), 9 for the North Region (the current western constituency also has 9 seats), 9 for the Center-Southeast Region (the current eastern constituency also has 9), and 7 for the Loyalty Islands (no change).

If the government and Parliament had stuck to that arrangement by retaining--as planned--the voting system that has been in effect since the last elections (proportional representation following the rule of the highest average), the anti-independence forces would, theoretically, have enjoyed only a slight advantage in the congress. Projections based on the results in 1979 and 1981 indicate that under that hypothesis, the RPCR would have from 16 to 20 seats, with the independence forces winning 14 or 15, and other possible "centrist" groups might then wind up in a swing position.

But Fabius took the Council of State's reservations into account: the final plan proposes an additional seat--making 18 instead of 17--for the Noumea Region, and this would bring the membership of the congress to 43.

But these speculations can serve only as indications. In the context of violence being experienced by New Caledonia since November, and in view of the independence in association with France that has been chosen by the government, the upcoming regional election, scheduled for August, will probably give rise to much more sensitive election movements than in the past and above all--unless, of course, there is a "boycott"--to greater mobilization in each camp, and this will be intensified by an inevitable polarization.

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NEW ZEALAND

PAPER VIEWS 'SERIOUS QUESTION' ON LAMB EXPORTS TO U.S.

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 9 Apr 85 p 20

[Text]

The most revealing comment about American farming associations' attempts to get countervailing duties imposed against New Zealand exports of wool and lamb to the United States came from Mr Steve Gillmor, chairman of the National Wool Growers' Association. He said: "We know that New Zealand is subsidising their exports to the hilt, and maybe now we will be able to get these subsidies stopped. We are sure going to try." When the injury test was removed, such moves, and such sentiments expressed by Mr Gillmor were predictable. If Mr Gillmor's association files a case, as the American Lamb Company has filed a case, against New Zealand, then New Zealand will no longer have the protection of the test, which required a domestic producer to demonstrate that the import was harming the American producer. All that now needs to be demonstrated is that the New Zealand farmer is receiving a subsidy, for the benefit of that subsidy to be assessed and a countervailing duty imposed. Life has been made a great deal easier for the United States domestic producers of lamb.

Yet there is a serious question about whether it is really New Zealand which is causing the problem to the American sheepfarmers. Their argument is that because New Zealand markets its lamb in United States in cuts, not in carcase form, New Zealand is creaming off the most lucrative part of the market. The argument has more emotional appeal than it has foundation in fact. New Zealand exports frozen lamb to the United States which sells for less than the American

lamb. There was, in fact, a policy decision taken that New Zealand would not export chilled lamb to the United States because this would be in direct competition with the American lamb. The policy decision was taken at a time when there was a countervailing case against New Zealand on the matter and the case was withdrawn because of the policy decision. Whether emotion or facts will prevail in the trade dispute may depend on the new Special Trade Representative, Mr Clayton

Yeutter, who replaces Mr Bill Brock. Mr Brock was devoted to free trade and as such his presence in the position was important for New Zealand interests. Mr Yeutter has still to nail his colours to the mast.

How Mr Marv Cronberg, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, could consider that New Zealand exporters were trying to eliminate the American sheep industry defies analysis. The agreement not to send chilled lamb to the market is clear evidence to the contrary. However, the option remains open to New Zealand exporters to send chilled lamb, and if they do, Mr Cronberg's fears may then have some foundation. Whether such action should be taken at this time is doubtful. One thing New Zealand does not need at present is to have a high trade profile in the United States. Anger is growing against Japan over trade matters and if a mood grips Congress to take trade protectionist measures, New Zealand might not escape notice.

The initial New Zealand response needs to be low-key. Since an investigation was last

carried out of New Zealand farming subsidies, some subsidies have been reduced. A new investigation might well find the level of subsidies minor and to warrant little or no countervailing duties. The removal of the injury test affects other exporters as well as farming exporters. All exporters will have to start making commercial assessments about whether it is worth while continuing to receive export incentives or other subsidies. That will need some time. It may also need time for the New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing, Mr Moore, to get to know Mr Yeutter. Mr Moore had a good relationship with Mr Brock. No country is generally better disposed to open markets than the United States, and New Zealand generally needs open markets. It is important that New Zealand and the United States continue close co-operation on world trade at a time when their defence relationship is under strain. In the meantime no doubt Mr Gillmor and Mr Cronberg will try anything on.

CS0: 4200/946

PHILIPPINES

ASSEMBLYMAN SAYS MARCOS PLAYING 'USSR CARD' AGAINST U.S.

HK161105 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 12 May 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] President Marcos is "dealing his Soviet card" to force the United States to give more arms, money and moral support to his embattled administration, a political oppositionist said yesterday.

Member of Parliament Homobono Adaza (Opposition, Misamis Oriental) said Marcos is using the possible shift in alliance from the Americans to the Russians to "bluff" the United States. But his efforts would be futile, he said.

"The Americans know very well Mr Marcos is merely bluffing. Besides, the Russians have to attend to more pressing problems than bailing out Marcos from the current economic and political morass," Adaza said.

Adaza cited several indications of Marcos' "flirting with the Soviets" to get what he wants from the United States.

"All these barter deals and the Soviet's preferential treatment to Mrs Imelda Marcos during the funeral for the late Soviet Premier Konstantin Chernenko are nothing but a part of a propaganda to prove Marcos can easily shift to the Soviets if the Americans deny him what he wants," said Adaza, one of the most vocal critics of the President.

Adaza said a series of articles on the supposed diplomatic coup scored by Mrs Marcos in Russian last March highlighted the latter's accomplishments to bring closer the ties between the Philippines and Soviet Russia.

"And to think they (President and Mrs Marcos) do not do something for nothing would strengthen the suspicion Marcos is dealing his Soviet card," he said.

Adaza said he suspects there is a link between the sudden reemergence of the pro-Soviet faction of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) to the efforts of President Marcos to threaten the United States by using his "Soviet card."

"A faction of the CPP, which has opted to abandon armed struggle for parliamentary struggle, has suddenly emerged from nowhere to proclaim Marcos is a nationalist and the main enemy of the Filipino people is U.S. imperialism," according to the outspoken MP.

Adaza said the statements of the CPT faction support entirely the line of Marcos that the country can change alliances anytime and move over to the Soviet axis by junking the Americans.

Adaza said the President is irked by the delays in the military and economic assistance from Washington and the stiff conditions imposed on these.

Top U.S. officials, who visited the country on a steady stream since early this year pressed for two main things: electoral reforms and the professionalization of the military which is now faced with a serious insurgency problem.

Adaza said Marcos is reluctant to introduce electoral reforms because the ruling party will be "crushed" in an open and free elections.

Marcos is also not in favor of removing military officers who have propped up his "dictatorship," he added.

CSO: 4200/942

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL BLAMES GOVERNMENT, GRAFT FOR COUNTRY'S SITUATION

HK160953 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 12 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Why We Are Where We Are"]

[Text] There were loud and delirious hosannas when two vegetable and fruit processing plants were opened recently--the first in San Carlos, Pangasinan, inaugurated by the First Lady last February, and the second, in Sarrat, Ilocos Norte, by the President himself the other month.

The first plant in San Carlos abruptly shut down on its inaugural day on 25 February when its boiler exploded, either because the machinery was defective when bought by the government or the people hired to operate it were not competent for the job.

The second plant in Sarrat, Ilocos Norte, also suspended its operations after barely a month of productivity because of lack of raw materials.

The closure of Plant No 1 has resulted in the idling of 500 employees and tomato contract-growers. In Plant No 2, some 3,000 workers were thrown out of work.

Of course, what happened to the two processing plants is not unusual in our country whenever the government essays to embark upon a business project. It is soon fouled up because of lack of study on the project's viability, purchase of defective or second-hand machinery passed off as new, lack of management expertise, and similar causes traceable to graft.

Government banks, which are made to finance such undertakings, are left holding the bag. They cannot collect the huge loans given to Malacanang cronies and relatives. This is why the DBP [Development Bank of the Philippines], PNB [Philippine National Bank], PVB [Philippine Veterans' Bank] and NDC [National Development Corporation] are in the financial state they are today.

This also explains why the country is in hock with the IMF and the consortium of 483 foreign banks to the gigantic tune of \$26-billion--a huge loans to [word indistinct] which the government is frantically borrowing an additional \$15-billion for its so-called economic recovery program.

Finally, this is the very same reason why all people--you and we and the rest of the 53 million Filipinos--are having the most difficult times to keep body and soul together. The present-day situation also explains why insurgency is alarmingly increasing, why our ASEAN neighbors are worried that our country may soon turn communist, and why the Americans, who are to blame for supporting the repressive Marcos government until it became well-entrenched, are now waking up to the danger of the present explosive situation.

CSO: 4200/942

PHILIPPINES

CARDINAL SIN DECRIES SITUATION IN PROVINCES

HK170106 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 13 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin has expressed alarm over the increasing number of "salvaging," torture and assassinations specifically in the provinces.

Cardinal Sin also assailed the government and the military for its failure to improve the peace and order situation in the country.

Cardinal Sin made the statement during Saturday memorial service for slain Italian priest Fr. Tullio Favali.

Sin Strongly urged the government and the military to reassess the situation in the country and what they have done to solve the people's problems as "their servant and protector."

"Let our government reflect whether it has done enough to bring about an early cessation to our internal conflict. Surely, we witness government striving mightily to create a favorable investment climate for foreign firms—but is it not time now for the state to focus its political will and ingenuity towards creating a climate favorable to peace and reconciliation among Filipinos? Let our military reflect whether its arming of capricious and ill-trained civilian home defense forces (CHDF) is a viable strategy leading to peace and order," Sin said.

Sin said he is saddened that "we are fast becoming an unreflective nation. What does it matter to have gained the whole world if in the process we lose our national soul, pervert our national values, and repudiate our national reverence for life, for freedom, for justice?"

On the other hand, Rev Fernando Galbiati, superior general of the Pontifical Institute for Foreign Mission (PIME) from Rome, expressed hope that Fr Favali's blood "may become the source of peace, unity, understanding, justice.... I hope the sacrifice of his life for all of us will bring about sooner and better days where all people in this place progress together."

In an open letter signed by members of the Manila Archdiocese, they expressed dismay over the military's failure to arrest Fr Favali's killers, who have been identified by a number of witnesses.

"The people of Tulum have sent petitions to various government and military authorities seeking justice for Fr Favali. Up to now what they got were promises. Nothing concrete has been done. As a result, the residents of the place have lived in fear and a number of them have left the area," the letter read.

PHILIPPINES

INTERNAL EQUALITY ISSUE DIVIDES BAYAN BODIES

HK170554 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 16 May 85 p 5

[By reporter Marites Danguilan-vitug]

[Text] The conflict over "fair representation" among various political forces in the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Nationalist Alliance] (Bayan) national council, the federation's highest policy-making body, has temporarily set back the unification of cause-oriented groups.

The disagreement indicated a certain degree of unpreparedness for the dynamics of a united front which require on the main flexibility and acceptance of diverse political views. But it gave the groups some needed lessons for future organizational efforts.

Observers foresee the broad membership of Bayan in its nearly two-month long pre-congress stage being trimmed down because of still unhealed wounds caused by squabbles over representation in the 132-seat national council.

Sixty oppositionists of different political persuasions founded Bayan on 20 March. They were united by the common goal of "dismantling the U.S.-Marcos regime." This momentum towards what the federation's founders termed as the "new politics" seemed promising as more than a thousand delegates attended Bayan's first congress last 4 and 5 May and ratified the principles of unity and program of action.

But as post-congress talks continued, cracks in that unity began to emerge.

Some of those unaligned with any ideological group, classified for convenience under the label "liberal democrats," plan to split from Bayan together with the so-called "social democrats." These include organizations like ATOM (August 21 Movement) and Sandata [expansion unknown], among a few others. (Sandata concerns itself with elevating economic issues for discussion and seeking for economic reforms.)

If so, Bayan will be left with left-leaning groups and independent organizations. Among the latter are former Senator Jose Diokno's Kaakbay (Movement for Nationalism, Sovereignty and Democracy) and MABINI [Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity, and Nationalism], an association of human rights lawyers.

Agapito "Butzo Aquino," congress secretary-general who considers himself a "liberal democrat," is now rethinking his position on Bayan. He has indicated, albeit tentatively, his desire to pull out of Bayan together with other organizations because he says his vision of Bayan as a united front has not been fulfilled. He sees himself as a shepherd who has to go after one stray sheep at the risk of leaving the herd behind.

"I hope to help organize the weaker forces," Aquino told BUSINESS DAY. "The idea of a united front still stands. When we're stronger, we can go back to Bayan and negotiate from a position of strength."

But efforts to save Bayan continue. Insiders say there is a lot of assessing going on among the various groups. Former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, Bayan head, is reported to be assiduously talking to all forces to keep Bayan together. The national council is slated to meet this weekend to thresh out problems.

A Bayan official, reflecting on the controversies that rippled through the congress, said: "We must not lose sight of our direction. The victors (in the fray) are Marcos and the U.S.-supported opposition."

As political detainee Jose Ma. Sison, in his message to the congress, wrote: "The problem of the legal opposition is not its supposed disunity. It is the fascist dictatorship."

Both oppositionists and outspoken members of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan agree that all forces opposed to Marcos must "put their act together."

With that view, Aquino's and other organizations' planned move to stay out of Bayan is seen by political observers as "ill-advised."

"Bayan is the foundation of a united front which can provide a clear and definite direction for all anti-government forces in the legal and open mass movement," one observer said.

Some also believe that a united front is inevitable since no one group alone can topple the Marcos regime. As the opposition always says, all anti-government forces need to be part of a united front, one that would get the widest possible popular support.

In pre-congress days, Aquino had said: "We have to get together. We have a common enemy."

But there is a cold and pragmatic view of a united front. One oppositionist observer said a dominant force always exists in any united front and it is naive for smaller groups to think that the stronger force will not maneuver to have its way. In the case of Bayan, the Left is recognized as the strongest bloc.

While some accept this thinking, they argue that maneuvering should only be done when the organization has already gotten off the ground, gained enough momentum to steer its course, and not in its formative stage.

On the other hand, those with a more generous idea of a united front believe that the strongest group should give in to the weaker ones especially if the issue involved would not mean giving up a chunk of its power.

While Bayan members are saddened that some organizations are considering moving out of Bayan, some observers think the separation would have happened, anyway--although at a much later time. "The Left lost them now. They would have lost them later," one oppositionist said.

But still, it is asked: Can the Left "dismantle" the government on its own?

Some Bayan insiders perceived the Left to have "unabashedly" shown its dominance, particularly in the national council membership. A Bayan official said: "The net result of the congress is that it established the Left as dispenser of favors and anointed them king...king..."

The Left may have felt that it needed to assert itself by making sure that any arrangement it entered into would not tie its hands and slow down what it calls the "revolutionary upsurge."

It is acknowledged that the Left is numerically stronger, more organized and disciplined. Moreover, it has been fighting the government since the 60's, much ahead of the others.

The less organized groups chose to take the weak course of abstaining from voting for council members.

As a result, the solid unity that backed the group's common political platform, considered an advance by Bayan members, cracked and could not be sustained as numbers were discussed.

To Bayan sympathizers, the charges and countercharges of maneuvering are "saddening" because cause-oriented groups are getting embroiled in "little issues," a development not usually expected from advocates of so-called "new politics" or "politics of the people."

Bayan national leader Augusto Sanchez, who is also a member of parliament, attributes the snags in the setting up of Bayan to groups identified with the Left which have "lost their perspective" in building a united front.

Fulgencio Factoran of the lawyers sector thinks there is still hope for Bayan although putting it together again will take a much longer time. "We're still in the formative stage. We haven't been through trying times yet. Of course, the floor tactics of one party leave much to be desired but that is not critical compared to the perception that people are not yet ready for united front work."

Ed Garcia, a key Bayan official, does not assign blame to any of the political forces. He explained that the smaller groups did not have the "sense of security and political maturity to stand their ground even if their numbers were small."

He also said the stronger groups did not have the "sufficient flexibility" but insisted that their political line prevail. "Their interest became parochial rather than them thinking Bayan."

It will be a rough road ahead for Bayan—an organization conceived to be a federation of various political forces, each one with a voice in policy formulation and with no one group in control.

CSO: 4200/942

PHILIPPINES

SUPREME COURT LIFTS ORDER STOPPING NUCLEAR PLANT HEARINGS

HK161531 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 16 May 85 p 24

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday lifted the temporary restraining order it issued last 7 May stopping the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission from conducting the public hearings on the Bataan nuclear plant.

The High Court made the move after it heard the positions of the different parties involved in the nuclear plant public hearings last Tuesday.

In lifting its order, the [word indistinct] noted Solicitor General Estelito Mendoza's assurances that the PAEC requirement that oppositors to NPC's [National Power Corporation] application for an operating permit be bound by PAEC orders and decisions are merely intended to clearly establish the authority of the persons purporting to act for organizations or associations and forestall subsequent repudiation of their alleged principals. Mendoza also told the court that the oppositors will not be barred from seeking whatever relief they are entitled to under the law, in case of an adverse PAEC order or decision. He also said PAEC is under no time constraint in conducting its proceedings and suggested that the oppositors specify what additional issues they propose to be covered by the hearings and the additional documents they needed and submit such information to the PAEC.

The High Court, in making its decision, also took note of the oppositors' request for more time to prepare their position papers on the basis of documents some of which they still do not have. It thus granted the oppositors--represented by lawyer Mary Concepcion Bautista, MP Alberto Romulo (UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], QC) and MP Rafael Recto (UNIDO, Batangas)--15 days from 14 May to submit to PAEC their position papers and available supporting documents.

Of the 14 Justices--two of whom are on leave--Justice Ramon Aquino dissented. He said the matter of whether or not a nuclear plant should be operated in Bataan, which the oppositors want to stop, is a political question.

"It is a question of policy as to which executive department has discretionary authority," he said.

Aquino also said the "great public interest involved in the dispute does not justify the petitioners' using the court to interfere with the hearings conducted by the PAEC whose decisions are reviewable by the Intermediate Appellate Court."

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL STRESSES COMMITMENT OF COMMUNIST REBELS

HK151549 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 15 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "It Is a Battle Against Commitment"]

[Text] The bill seeking general amnesty for CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] members and their NPA followers is another example of how certain quarters, whether oppositionist or not, are so badly misreading the insurgency problem. A few days ago, the media were asked to give play to an official study on the same subject which proposed, among other things, that most NPA followers are not Marxists but actually criminals, hooligans and other "elements" who for one reason or another may have been personally disenchanted with the government. Like the pending Batasan bill, the study underestimates the ideological fervor which the CPP leadership is capable of whipping up among its followers.

Intensive and never-ending best describe the indoctrination program that CPP-NPA-members--as well as their fellow travelers in the so-called front organizations--are made to undergo from the moment they show the slightest inclination to join and all throughout their career as "professional revolutionaries." While the recruit may have originally been just a young, idealistic university student enamored with the romance of revolution or a village toughie who could find nothing else better to do with his benighted existence, the process of politicization in the insurgent underground is so thoroughgoing that members are soon convinced of the righteousness of their cause and the invincibility of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The movement's obsession with its internal education program is perhaps the single biggest factor that explains its recent successes.

The program has imbued the entire movement with a sharp, albeit misguided, sense of moral and intellectual superiority that allows it to tolerate tactical accommodations but never a strategic compromise. Unlike the ideological [words indistinct] of the '50s, the NPA today is more firmly committed to revolution. Government officials and their colleagues in the parliamentary opposition should not delude themselves into thinking otherwise.

CSO: 4200/942

7 June 1985

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITIONISTS DISAPPROVE OF NATIONAL SERVICE LAW

HK170512 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 16 May 85 p 4

["The Other City" column by Antonio Ma. Nieva: "National Service Law Sparks New Terror"]

[Text] Fifty-eight members of parliament are up in arms over a law they claim would ensure the militarization of generations of Filipinos yet unborn. The National Service Law, entered in the Official Gazette as Presidential Decree 1706, has triggered ear-splitting alarms in opposition quarter for the dark, long term consequences they say it bodes for all.

Oppositionists see the law as anything but beneficial to a nation already groaning from an overdose of militarization. MP Homobono Adaza figures it is something like the compulsory military training (indoctrination would be the right term) law of Adolf Hitler which churned out legions of goose-stepping, black-shirted Hitler Youths who would have formed the backbone of the thousand-year Third Reich.

Under a law passed in the Commonwealth era, all Filipino males are required to undergo six months of military training upon reaching their 21st birthday. The new law, which takes effect this year, makes such training more comprehensive, bringing it down to the level of the primary grades--and this is what terrifies parliamentarians like Adaza.

"The decree violates the due process of law, freedom of expression, and the involuntary servitude clauses of both the 1935 and 1973 Constitutions," Adaza told journalists at a recent coffee shop forum.

PD [Presidential Decree] 1706 authorizes the Ministry of National Defense and armed forces authorities to formulate guidelines for the educational modules of students from the fourth grade up to the college level. The modules would incorporate, according to Adaza, the KKK [Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran--National Livelihood Program], Sariling Sikap [self help] and other "politically oriented" projects of the government. "It's not only unconstitutional but plain gimmickry for political maneuvering," Adaza charged.

Government planners are insisting, however, that the proposed modules would be cast simply to inculcate the Filipino ideology in the youth. This, it is argued, would be the first step toward that much-talked-about "qualitative change" in the Filipino nation.

Youth leaders themselves are not about to buy this line. Brimo Lauchon of the University of the East reflects the general fear that the NSL instills in the youth sector. The decree, he feels, is aimed at defusing student activism and this means it would be utilized as the principal instrument for cracking down on campus dissent.

The League of Filipino Students, through one of its voices, Beatrice Remagen of University of the Philippines-Manila, has charged that the controversial law resurrects YADO (Youth Act on Development Organization) in more sinister form. Until its unceremonious collapse, YADO was being promoted as a counter-movement to neutralize campus activism.

It may be that the National Service Law would be rammed through this school year, but if the studentry reacts--as it probably will--it will build up sharper polarization of youth dissent. When this happens, you have a new flash point--on the campus itself.

CSO: 4200/942

PHILIPPINES

OVERPRICING OF RICE FOLLOWS DECONTROL

HK150057 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 May 85 p 3

[Text] With the announced lifting of price controls on rice still five months away, prices of the commodity have begun to go beyond the price ceilings still in effect, reportedly with tacit approval from the government.

This was reported yesterday by the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY [PNA] even as it said National Food Authority [NFA] Administrator Jesus Tanchanco had urged discipline among grains businessmen to prepare for the eventual deregulation of rice by October.

The PNA said a survey of major Manila markets revealed that regularly milled rice with a price ceiling of P[peso] 6 per kilo is selling at P6.20 while the overmilled types are selling at P6.50 or 30 centavos more than the authorized retail price of P6.20 per kilo.

Domingo Tuzon, president of the Confederation of Rice and Corn Association (CONFED), told PNA that traders had received the tacit approval of the NFA to sell beyond the ceiling prices.

But Ramon de Jesus, grains marketing director of the NFA, denied this and said that the NFA had only allowed itself to be liberal only with the premium grade rice with a high percentage head content which may be sold at deregulated prices.

He reiterated Tanchanco's appeal to traders to discipline themselves in selling these deregulated grains by taking into account a reasonable profit margin and their social responsibility to consumers.

De Jesus also said price violations have been observed only in recent weeks and resulted in the apprehension of 10 traders in Metro Manila in just a day's enforcement operation.

CSO: 4200/942

7 June 1985

SINGAPORE

FALL IN REFINERY CRUDE RUNS EXAMINED

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Apr 85 p 22

[Text]

SINGAPORE, Apr. 9

TOTAL refinery crude runs in Singapore have fallen to below 740,000 barrels per day (bpd) from 800,000 in first quarter, oil industry sources said.

A cutback in Indonesian crude processing, weak demand for spot oil products and withdrawal of traders' third party processing business were the main reasons, they said.

Operational capacity could fall further in second half when the PetroMin-Royal Dutch/Shell Jubail refinery begins commercial production in June and shipments of oil products are likely to head for the Far East, they added.

Indonesian processing business, through Pertamina's trading affiliate Mindo Petroleum Company, is likely to be much reduced in second quarter compared with the original level of 80,000-100,000 bpd agreed upon last November, the sources said.

Traders who entered spot trading arrangements with Singapore refineries, helping increased crude throughput in first

quarter, have withdrawn for the moment, they said.

A collapse in middle distillate and high sulphur fuel oil prices on the spot market meant losses for refiners and traders processing West Asia crudes and more recently popular Far East crudes such as Tapis and Gippsland.

Gas oil prices have fallen to around US\$29.50 per barrel compared with US\$32 in January while high sulphur fuel oil was quoted around US\$160 per tonne against US\$177 in February, the sources said.

Kerosene prices quoted at around US\$32 per barrel against US\$33 in January have not fallen as sharply as gas oil but were under downward pressure from slack demand.

Singapore refineries — Shell Eastern Petroleum Pte Ltd, Esso Singapore Pte Ltd, Mobil Singapore Pte Ltd, BP Singapore Pte Ltd and Singapore Refinery Company Pte Ltd — have a design capacity of 1.1 million bpd.

Individual refinery utilisation was not disclosed but the sources es-

timate the crude throughput cut could vary between 25 and 45 per cent of the design capacity for each refinery.

This depends on the volume of affiliate requirements and the amount of term processing contracts with countries such as Malaysia, China, Indonesia and Abu Dhabi, they said.

They said they were keenly watching Shell's move in connection with the coming onstream of the Jubail refinery. Shell is likely to handle the marketing of the group's share of Jubail products which could mean a rationalisation of its refining operations in Singapore, they added.

Shell operates a 400,000 bpd refinery here, amounting to almost half the total refining capacity.

The flow of Jubail products expected to the Far East could lead to oversupplies and further market weakness, pose a threat to other Singapore refineries too, and create pressure for some reduction in refinery capacity, the sources said. — Reuter

SINGAPORE

GARMENT EXPORTS HIT RECORD HIGH

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 18 Apr 85 p 2

[Text]

EXPORTS of Singapore-made garment and textile products — buoyed by strong US demand — hit a record high of just over \$31 billion last year.

This was a 10 per cent rise over domestic exports of \$2936 million in the previous year.

Garment exporters put in a good show as sales of locally-produced garments rose by 16.4 per cent last year to \$3891 million, from \$3765 million in 1983.

On the other hand, domestic exports of textile products reflected the dismal situation facing textile manufacturers last year. Sales fell by 20 per cent to \$3136 million from \$3170 million, according to figures from the Singapore Textile and Garment Manufacturers' Association.

On the whole, however, the industry enjoyed a recovery from declines experienced in the past few years.

Preliminary figures from the 1984 Economic Survey of Singapore show that total exports of

garment and textile products reached \$31.83 billion last year, slightly more than 1983's exports of \$31.8 billion.

About \$31.17 billion worth of garments were exported last year — a 16.8 per cent improvement on the \$31 billion sold the previous year.

On the other hand, local textile producers sold \$3663 million worth of textile yarn and fabrics, or 18 per cent less than 1983's exports.

Exports to the US, Singapore's largest market, surged 50 per cent to reach \$3604 million last year. This was a result of the recovery in the consumer industry.

More garment products were sold to the US, especially in the earlier part of the year because producers there cashed in on the Los Angeles Olympic Games. The garment industry improved its output by 11 per cent to \$31.2 billion during the year.

However, the industry has predicted a slower rate of growth for ex-

SINGAPORE, Apr. 17

ports this year, with companies citing growing protectionism and lower retail sales in US as well as the strong Singapore dollar against European currencies.

A breakdown of the domestic exports of garment category showed an overall improvement. Sales of outer knitted garments and articles scored the highest growth of 42 per cent to \$3289 million from \$3203 million.

Exports of men's outer garments also improved by 19 per cent to \$3138 million while shipments of knitted undergarments rose by 10.7 per cent to \$3137 million. Sales of locally-made undergarments of other fabrics rose by 11.7 per cent to \$393.8 million.

Ladies' outer garments proved slightly less popular as exports fell marginally by 0.7 per cent to \$3223 million, while clothing accessories showed a drop of 35 per cent in sales to \$36.7 million from \$510 million. — Singapore BT

THAILAND

IMPACT OF BUDGET CUTS, DEFICITS DISCUSSED

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 12-19 Mar 85 pp 31-34

[Article: "Before and After 1984 Budget Cuts; Everything Still Before Regressing?"]

[Text] The government heavily concentrates its manpower, ideas and resources for use in calculating clear and appropriate figures for the national economic and financial situations before each annual budget funding allocation. And before announcing the figures to the recipients of funds, there are likely to be arguments and objections between the sides that want budget funding for their own administrative units. These inevitably cause more or less hard feelings and a loss of spirit in different units.

The initial figures announced by the government seem to have settled at 213,000 million baht, which has made every group waiting for the budget sigh with relief. But a short while later, not even sufficient funds have been withdrawn from the treasury to be used in line with policies, or in only half the carefully scheduled time, there are new developments that many groups did not expect to occur, namely, the government's decision to cut the total 1985 fiscal year budget by 5,400 million baht because of the crisis that the government treasury is experiencing.

Important Roots

The government needs to deal with major issues in this fashion because of two major reasons:

1. Devaluation of the baht (from 23 baht to 27 baht per \$1.00) on 5 November 1984, which was designed to solve the problems of the trade deficit and all kinds of deficits. This increased the financial security of international reserve funds and increased the growth of the economic system over the long run. But on the other hand, there has been the unavoidable impact that goods from abroad must be purchased at higher prices.

In this case, a large number of government units need to purchase equipment and various office supplies from foreign countries with which they have contracts. The budget was stipulated in Thai currency so that after the devaluation, more baht must be rounded up. For example, the Ministry of

Defense must use a lot of additional money to develop the army's potential, especially weaponry requiring the importing of a lot of high technology from foreign countries and for it to be stationed locally, whether it is M.48 tanks, A.5 anti-tank rockets, 12 Dragon Corvette ships, F SE/F chase aircraft and new, widely bruited paws, such as the F.1 and A.100 from the United States (there are hints that they are needed to respond to Vietnamese Mig 23s, which are supported by Russia).

In addition to the Ministry of Defense, there are other official working units with branches located abroad for whose expenses the Thai government is responsible, such as ambassadors, military attaches, economic counselors, embassy personnel and other expenses that Thailand must pay in foreign currency.

2. It is generally known among persons who assess revenues and those who are assessed that the reason that estimated revenues are higher than actual revenues is that the government has had many gaps in collecting revenues, especially since 1981. Actual collected revenues have been lower all along than stipulated targets in budgets.

As the years go by, collected revenues will be lower than projected revenues (as shown in Table 1).

We see from Table 1 that the government has been experiencing problems since 1981 in collecting revenues that are lower than those targeted. In 1985 in particular, the government has targetted revenue collections at around 178,000 million baht, but as a result of the devaluation of the baht, it is estimated that 10,000 million baht will promptly disappear. Nevertheless, even if there had not been a devaluation of the baht, collected revenues surely would be lower than that targetted anyway, because up to 80 percent of government revenues comes from taxes. Such taxes are mostly indirect, namely, 87 percent of total taxes; the remaining 13 percent are direct taxes.

The fact that government tax revenues depends mainly on indirect import taxes makes it rather difficult and indefinite to project revenues because the amount of money from import taxes surely depends on orders for goods and market conditions in general. When the baht is devaluated like this, it results in a decrease in imported goods, which makes customs tax collections lower and also impacts trade and excise taxes.

Another less important cause, but one that has also resulted in total budget cuts, is that the government must spread around revenues already insufficient for running the country to state enterprises that are losing tremendous amounts of money.

Another cause that is often overlooked is the attempts of government units and state enterprises to set high budgets, which are sometimes higher than their capabilities for using them. This causes the total budget to inflate unreasonably.

Government and Its Belt-Tightening Role

The government also seems to know well the condition of its treasury. When revenue collections have not corresponded with those targetted, the government all along has tried to tighten its belt, which can be seen in fiscal year 1982, when actual spending was 12 billion baht lower than estimated and in fiscal year 1983, when actual spending was as much as 28 billion baht lower than estimated. And as for the recent 1984 fiscal year, actual spending was 36 billion baht lower than projected (see Table 2). If one studies these points, it is good to have a conservative treasurer such as Grandpa Sommai Hootrakoon running the country, in spite of people saying that he has sometimes made mistakes.

Budget Bureau and Problem Solving

Because of the problems mentioned earlier in this article, we can see that the government's announcement of the baht devaluation has impacted the expenditure budgets of government units and state enterprises in such a way that the national budget must be increased in fiscal year 1985 over that stipulated in the royal budget bill. The fact that the government collected record low revenues considerably below the projected target has made the Budget Bureau establish ways for easing the burden on expenditure budgets by government units and various state enterprises as follows:

1. Made government units and state enterprises examine their expenditure budgets to be more economical. Activities and programs that are not necessary or that can be postponed should be halted or postponed in order to take budget funds for stopped or postponed programs for spending in cases requiring additional funds.
2. Made government units and state enterprises examine and review projects that will be carried out in fiscal year 1985 to see which programs can be stopped or drawn out without severely damaging government work; they should be stopped or extended in order to cut down expenses and take budget funds for use in programs that need additional budgeted expenditures.
3. Made government units and state enterprises examine and review budgeted programs that would tie up budget funds for over a year by examining limitations on funds that must be used in fiscal year 1985 [and making them] as minimal as possible in order to economize on budget funds and for use in programs that need additional expenditure funds.
4. Surplus funds from any bid or purchased items should be used by government units or state enterprises in that case or for programs that require additional funds according to priority.
5. Budgeted expenditures for fiscal year 1985 for salaries, permanent wages, temporary wages, compensation, miscellaneous expenses and materials only were set aside for spending for the entire fiscal year. At this time, any government units or state enterprises requiring additional budget funds as the result of changes in the currency exchange rate must use the budgeted

funds that they have received and should request an agreement with the Budget Bureau in line with the time periods specified in the sixth clause.

6. Let the Budget Bureau be responsible for allocating additional budget funds in line with requirements and the strength of the currency. In cases where government units or state enterprises proceeding in line with the provisions of clauses 1-5 and still requiring additional supplemental budgeting, that particular government unit or state enterprise must request approval from the Budget Bureau by the end of May 1985.

On the other hand, regarding the procurement of funds for expenses in line with requirements for additional budget expenditures, if the central budget list of reserve expenses for emergencies or necessities that are stipulated in the annual budget expenditures for the 1985 fiscal year is not sufficient for allocating to various government units or state enterprises, then the Budget Bureau examines [the matter] together with the Ministry of Finance to stipulate policies and procedures for easing the problem and reports the matter to the cabinet for acknowledgement or further consideration for approval for necessary cases.

Impact on Administration of Budget Cuts

Due to the circumstances of irrevocable decisions to cut the set budget from 213,000 million baht down to 207,600 million baht, we can see that the government cut down spending in various work units down by 5,400 million baht. Even though the total cut was not as much as [the government wanted], it has unavoidably had impacts on established policies in various part of the government.

The 1985 fiscal year budget cuts also make the 1986 fiscal year budget limited because the budget for existing regular administrative expenses surely will remain and be increased. The budget for loan payments must be increased according to the terms of agreement for payments. Therefore, the effect has caused the total budget in the development area to be automatically cut down. Many projects approved by the National Economic and Social Development Board that should be carried out in the beginning of 1986 must be slowed down because it is expected that the next fiscal year budget will cut back by 5,000 billion baht only.

Compared to 1985's, the [1986] development budget must be cut back in a shocking way.

[Because of] the fact that the development budget has been tremendously cut like this, great difficulty in administering the development of the country in almost every area has unavoidably followed, especially for the Fifth National Economic and Social Development Plan, which has the goal of increasing the population's income by 18 percent. When this plan is completed in 1986, any project whose term is expired will be cancelled and brand new projects that should be promoted will be slowed down. This surely will make the development of the country stop suddenly and be in difficulty. Investment [promotion] will be difficult.

Unemployment will surely rise and ultimately impact the overall national economy.

Especially when you turn around and look at important projects that the government should quickly carry out and complete starting now because they will lead to better living standards and increase the income of the population, namely, brand new projects in agriculture and the development of water supplies for agriculture. In particular, the eastern seaboard development project (Mabtaphut Project), which is the project that will lead the country to the level of the developed and industrialized countries by employing domestic raw materials and it will also get agro-industries for exporting and import substitution, which would surely be advantageous for the trade balance.

Table 1. Comparison of Estimated Budget Revenues and Actual Collected Revenues

Unit: million baht

Fiscal Year	1 Estimated Revenues	2 Actual Revenues	Percentage Actual to Estimated Revenues
1977	50,470	52,158	+ 3.34
1978	62,000	62,143	+ 0.23
1979	72,000	75,090	+ 4.29
1980	92,680	92,690	+ 0.01
1981	120,000	110,486	- 7.93
1982	140,000	113,651	-18.82
1983	151,000	137,451	- 8.97
1984	160,000	146,000	- 8.75

Sources: 1) Budget Bureau
2) Comptroller General's Department

Table 2. Comparison of Estimated Expenses to Actual Expenses

Unit: million baht

Fiscal Year	Expenses	Actual Expenses	Ant Actual Less Than Est Expenses	Percentage
1975	50,500.0	46,291.1	4,208.9	8.3
1976	62,650.0	59,233.6	3,416.4	5.5
1977	68,790.0	65,528.6	3,261.7	4.7
1978	81,000.0	78,481.1	2,518.9	3.1
1979	92,000.0	91,841.3	158.9	0.2
1980	114,556.5	111,201.0	3,355.5	3.0
1981	140,000.0	135,011.9	4,988.1	3.6
1982	161,000.0	148,971.0	12,029.0	7.5
1983	177,000.0	149,173.3	27,826.7	15.7
1984	192,000.0	155,238.8	36,761.2	19.1

Sources: 1) Budget Bureau
2) Comptroller General's Department

Table 3. Budgeted Expenditures for Fiscal Year 1984
Classified by Type of Work and Economic Type

Unit: million baht

Economic Type/ Type of work	Development Budget		Normal Operations		Total Budget	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Economic	26,308.6	12.3	8,720.8	4.1	35,029.4	16.4
Education	39,095.5	18.4	1,195.3	0.5	40,290.8	18.9
Public Health	14,367.1	6.7	9,084.1	4.3	23,451.2	11.0
Defense	--	-	41,421.6	19.5	41,421.6	19.5
Security	2.0	-	11,004.2	5.2	11,006.2	5.2
General	358.7	0.2	5,619.8	2.6	5,978.5	2.8
Administration						
Debt Repayment	--	-	44,400.0	20.8	44,400.0	20.8
Other	40.0	-	11,328.3	5.4	11,422.3	5.4
Total	80,171.9	37.6	132,828.1	62.4	213,000.0	100.0

Remark: Percentage means the percentage of total budgeted expenses

Source: Budget Bureau

In addition, [budget cuts] will unintentionally slow down agricultural and industrialization development projects. The education project will be stopped suddenly and that also is very alarming, which we can see from the project for expanding regional schools. All these are urgent necessities for development.

Nevertheless, the truth is that we must unavoidably meet with limited budgets every year. How can there be controls to maximize the value of existing funds? This hope will not be materialized if only the Budget Bureau, which gets the money together, is careful.

But every working unit in the government must watch each other closely so that this stagnating step will not then become a regressive so that we fall into a ditch in the end.

12587

CSO: 4207/168

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

HO CHI MINH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION INSTRUCTIONS

BK061044 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 May 85

[19 April directive of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission on the celebration of the 95th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh]

[Text] Implementing Decision No 01, dated 8 January 1985, of the party Central Committee Secretariat dealing with the celebration of major commemorative anniversaries in 1985 and in order to mark the 95th anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh's birthday grandly, the Central Propaganda and Education Commission would like to issue the following instructions:

The 95th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, beloved teacher and leader of the Vietnamese revolution and of the revolution in Indochina, a hero who performed outstanding, famous activities for the international communist and workers' movement and the national liberation movement of the 20th century, will fall on 19 May 1985.

L. Desideratum and Objective:

1. To extol clearly the great service rendered by President Ho Chi Minh, who broadly propagated Marxism-Leninism in Vietnam and throughout the Indochinese Peninsula, who drew up correct and concrete lines for the revolution in colonial countries, who directly organized and led the national liberation struggle in Vietnam, and who wholeheartedly assisted the national liberation struggle of the Cambodian and Lao peoples until final victory,
2. To exalt the priceless ethics of President Ho Chi Minh, who devoted his whole life to the struggle for the cause of the party and nation, who wholeheartedly cherished the people and who was well known for his patience, hard work, sense of thrift, simplicity, uncorruptability, honesty, fairness, and respect for the people's interests,
3. To encourage cadres, party members, core groups, and youth alliances to make all-out efforts to learn from the thoughts, ethics, and behavior of President Ho Chi Minh and to spare nothing in the service of the fatherland, the revolution, and the people.

II. Organizational Measures:

1. The permanent committee for organizing the celebrations of national and international holidays and the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association, in cooperation with the Phnom Penh municipality, must solemnly organize a meeting on 19 May 1985.
2. All provinces and cities must organize appropriate meetings on the life and work of President Ho Chi Minh.
3. All central ministries, offices, factories, enterprises, schools, and hospitals; all Armed Forces units; and all districts and localities must organize appropriate get-togethers to discuss documents dealing with the life, achievements, services, and ethics of President Ho Chi Minh published by the Central Publishing House.
4. The Information and Culture Ministry, in cooperation with the Phnom Penh municipality, and the Foreign Ministry, in coordination with the SRV Embassy in Phnom Penh, must organize photo exhibitions in Phnom Penh and in a number of provinces; compose songs in Cambodian and in Vietnamese dealing with President Ho Chi Minh and the special militant Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity; introduce books on the life, work, cause, and revolutionary ethics of President Ho Chi Minh; and launch a movement to read such books among the cadres, party members, core groups, youth alliances, Armed Forces, police forces, and the general public.
5. The Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association should organize a get-together to which representatives of central ministries and offices are invited.
6. The newspapers, radio, television, and SPK must from 15 to 22 May carry articles or spots on the biography, good services, cause, and ethics of President Ho Chi Minh and on the militant Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity.

The Central Propaganda and Education Commission hopes and firmly believes that all central ministries and offices, all provinces and cities, and all localities will successfully organize the celebrations of the 95th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh and will sum up results and send them to the commission prior to 30 May 1985 so that overall results will be summed up and submitted to the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Slogans: 1. President Ho Chi Minh was the venerable teacher and leader of the Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao revolutions. 2. President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause. 3. Make all efforts to temper yourselves according to revolutionary ethics as exemplified by respected President Ho Chi Minh. 4. Long live the special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation among the PRK, Vietnam, and Laos.

[Signed] For the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission,
Chairman Men Sam-an

CSO: 4212/72

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CARRIES KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE TO KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK040656 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
3 May 85

["Recent" message from DPRK President Kim Il-song to Democratic Kampuchean
Vice President Khieu Samphan]

[Text] To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea
in charge of foreign affairs:

I would like to express profound thanks for the congratulations and warm wishes
you sent me on my 73d birthday on behalf of the CGDK, the Cambodian people,
and in your own name. I would like to take this opportunity to wish the
Cambodian people new successes in their struggle to build a new Cambodia,
independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, DPRK president

CSO: 4212/72

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' DECISION ON LITERACY

BK040721 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 3 May 85

[1 April Decision No 88 of PRK Council of Ministers on "Criteria and Forms of Rewards To Be Given to Individuals and Units Who Have Succeeded in Overcoming Illiteracy"]

[Text] I. For Individuals:

1. Cadres, teachers, and members of the Committee of Literacy and Supplementary Education Campaigns at all levels who have fulfilled their duty for more than 6 months will be examined for rewarding "Combatant Against Illiteracy" pins.
2. The efforts and achievements of teachers who have liberated a number of illiterates from illiteracy in accordance with the determined criteria will be examined for rewarding with congratulatory letters or certificates from the people's revolutionary committees from the locality to the central level. Teachers who have liberated illiterates in conformity with the Second 3-Year Plan will be rewarded. Those who have liberated 20-99 illiterates in the provinces in the plains or 10-49 illiterates in Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Preah Vihear, and Koh Kong Provinces will be examined [words indistinct] in accordance with their achievements such as a congratulatory letter and 100 riel from the Education Ministry, a congratulatory letter and 70 riel from the People's Revolutionary Committee of the province or municipality, or a congratulatory letter and 50 riel from the People's Revolutionary Committee of the district. Teachers who have liberated more than 100 illiterates in the provinces in the plains or over 50 illiterates in Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Preah Vihear, and Koh Kong Provinces and who have experience and good teaching methodology will be examined for rewarding in compliance with their achievements. These successful teachers will be rewarded with the "Labor Medal" and 350 riel from the Council of Ministers, a congratulatory certificate and 300 riel from the Council of Ministers, a congratulatory letter and 250 riel from the Council of Ministers, a congratulatory certificate and 150 riel from the Education Ministry, or a congratulatory certificate and 100 riel from the People's Revolutionary Committee of the province or municipality.
3. Those who have participated in and assisted the literacy campaign in ways such as providing materials and classrooms or urging illiterates to study will be examined for rewarding a congratulatory letter or certificate and an amount of money from 50 to 150 riel from the People's Revolutionary Committee of the district, province, municipality, or the Education Ministry in conformity with their achievements.

II. For Collectivity:

Localities and units that have good achievements in the struggle against illiteracy will be examined and rewarded as follows:

1. Any village that achieves good results in the literacy campaign before the determined plan and is the first among the villages in the commune will be examined and rewarded with a congratulatory letter and 100 riel from the People's Revolutionary Committee of the district.

2. Commune and ward

A. Any commune or ward liberated from illiteracy before 19 June 1983 will be considered a commune or ward liberated from illiteracy before the plan of struggle against illiteracy and for supplementary education and will be examined for rewarding with a banner from the national committee and 700 riel from the People's Revolutionary Committee of the province or municipality.

B. Any commune or ward liberated from illiteracy from 19 June 1983 to 8 September 1984 will be considered a commune or ward liberated from illiteracy in conformity with the plan of struggle against illiteracy and for supplementary education and will be examined for rewarding with a banner from the national committee and 500 riel from the people's revolutionary committee of the province or municipality.

C. Any commune or ward liberated from illiteracy from 8 September 1984 to 8 September 1985 will be examined for rewarding with a congratulatory certificate and 250 riel from the People's Revolutionary Committee of the province or municipality.

3. District and provincial seat

A. Any district or provincial seat liberated from illiteracy up to 8 September 1984 will be considered a district or provincial [word indistinct] liberated from illiteracy before the plan of struggle against illiteracy and for supplementary education and will be examined for rewarding with a banner from the national committee and 1,000 riel from the People's Revolutionary Committee of the province or municipality.

B. Any district or provincial seat liberated from illiteracy from 8 September 1984 to 8 September 1985 will be considered a district or provincial seat liberated from illiteracy in compliance with the plan and will be examined for rewarding a banner from the national committee and 800 riel from the People's Revolutionary Committee of the province and municipality.

C. Any district or provincial seat liberated from illiteracy from 8 September 1984 [as heard] to 8 September 1986 will be examined for rewarding with a congratulatory certificate and 300 riel from the Education Ministry.

4. Province and municipality

A. Any province or municipality liberated from illiteracy before other provinces and municipalities up to 8 September 1985 will be considered the first province or municipality liberated from illiteracy before the plan and will be examined for rewarding with a banner from the Council of Ministers and 2,000 riel as well as a "Labor Medal" from the Council of State.

B. Any province or municipality liberated from illiteracy before 8 September 1985 will be considered a province or municipality liberated from illiteracy before the plan and will be examined for rewarding with a banner and 2,000 riel from the national committee.

C. Any province or municipality liberated from illiteracy from 8 September 1985 to 8 September 1986 will be examined for rewarding with a banner and 1,500 riel from the national committee.

5. Units

A. Ministries, offices, directorates, and committees

Any ministry, office, directorate, or committee liberated from illiteracy before 8 September 1985 and which had more than 700 illiterates will be examined for rewarding with a congratulatory certificate and 800 riel from the Council of Ministers. Any ministry, office, directorate, or committee that had 100-700 illiterates and succeeded in eliminating illiteracy up to 8 September 1985 will be examined for rewarding with a congratulatory certificate and 300 riel from the Education Ministry.

B. Factories, enterprises, companies, schools, hospitals, and military units

Any factory, enterprise, company, school, hospital, or military unit that had over 50 illiterates and was liberated from illiteracy before 19 June 1983 will be examined for rewarding with a congratulatory certificate and 300 riel from the appropriate ministry. Any successful unit located in a province or municipality will receive a congratulatory certificate and 250 riel from this province or municipality.

Any unit liberated from illiteracy from 19 June 1983 to 9 September 1984 will be examined for rewarding with a congratulatory letter and 200 riel from the appropriate ministry. Any successful unit located in a province or municipality will receive a congratulatory letter and 150 riel from this province or municipality.

6. Any general education school that supported and assisted the movement against illiteracy will be examined for rewarding with a congratulatory letter or certificate and an amount of money from 150 to 250 riel from the People's Revolutionary Committee of the province or municipality in accordance with its efforts and achievements.

III. The education minister, finance minister, ministers of various ministries, people's revolutionary committees, literacy and supplementary education ministers in all provinces and municipalities, education offices, finance offices, and emulation committees in all ministries, provinces, and municipalities must implement this decision well.

7 June 1985

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SRV TRIES TO TURN AGGRESSION INTO INTERNAL MATTER

BK120438 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
10 May 85

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Authorities Are Trying to Turn Vietnamese Aggression Against Cambodia Into Cambodia's Internal Matter"]

[Text] For the past more than 6 years, the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities have made every attempt and resorted to all tricky means to legitimize their aggression in Cambodia. This includes the setting up of a puppet regime in Phnom Penh for use as a screen to cover up their aggression. However, during the past more than 6 years, the Vietnamese authorities have failed to conceal this flagrant act of aggression because their screen—the Phnom Penh puppets for whom the Vietnamese have tried hard to gain recognition—has become rotten and incapable of concealing anything. Therefore, the whole world sees the Vietnamese aggression very clearly and continues to condemn the Vietnamese aggression and demand that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Still, despite shameful failures suffered successively, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have persistently carried on their maneuvers to legitimize their aggression in Cambodia. They are now trying to turn the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia into an internal matter among Cambodians. Their aim is to divert world attention from the UN resolutions and to make the world stop condemning the Vietnamese aggression and demanding a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia, thus saving Vietnam from being condemned for its crimes of committing aggression against Cambodia and massacring the Cambodian people in a most barbarous and cruel manner.

It is known to all that the Cambodian problem was caused by Vietnam's sending hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia. These troops have massacred Cambodian people in a most cruel and fascist manner and forced hundreds of thousands of other Cambodian civilians to flee desperately to other parts of the world, particularly Thailand. Moreover, during the past more than 6 years, the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia have kept invading Thai territory along the border, causing constant tension along the Thai border as well as in the whole of Southeast Asia. Thus it is the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who have destroyed peace and security in the region and pose constant threats to the peace, security, and stability of Thailand as well as other countries in Southeast Asia. The Thai leaders as well as those of ASEAN and other countries in this region have often stressed this problem. For example:

On 3 April, at the end of his visit to Brunei, Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen said: Malaysia will give more support to Thailand if the situation along the Cambodian-Thai border keeps worsening since such a situation will be a threat to Malaysia's security. Malaysia is concerned over the Vietnamese incursions into Thai territory. This threatens the security of other countries in Southeast Asia.

On 21 April, at a banquet held in honor of CPC Secretary General Hu Yaobang who was on a visit to Western Samoa, Western Samoa Head of State King Malietoa Tanumafili II said: The Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia has posed a grave threat to the stability in the Asian-Pacific region. If this war is allowed to continue, peace in this region will be endangered.

On 3 May, the Thai National Security Council rejected the proposal for establishment of Bangkok-Saigon air link due to the fact that the Vietnamese troops along the Cambodian-Thai border have posed a threat to Thailand.

Since it is clear that the Cambodian problem is caused by Vietnamese aggression and that the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia poses a threat to peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia, no one falls for the Vietnamese trick to turn the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia into another matter. On the contrary, the world community has kept condemning the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and demanding that they withdraw their troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia. For 6 years now, the UN National Assembly has adopted successive resolutions every year instructing Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and to respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination free from any outside interference or pressure.

As for the Cambodian people and the CGDK, their only desire is for Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. After the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, the internal affairs of Cambodia will be solved and decided upon by the Cambodian people; that is, the Cambodian people will hold a universal, free, direct, and secret election under UN supervision. If the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities refuse to withdraw their troops from Cambodia, the Cambodian people, Democratic Kampuchean national army, and the CGDK will be compelled to carry on their armed struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until all of them are driven out of Cambodia. Only after all Vietnamese aggressors are driven out of Cambodia, can the Cambodian problem be resolved and can regional threats be eradicated. That is, Cambodia will enjoy peace and exist as an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state, contributing to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia as well as in the world.

CSO: 4212/72

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK--NO ONE WILLING TO RECOGNIZE PHNOM PENH REGIME

BK101127 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 May 85

[Station Commentary: "No One Recognizes the Vietnamese Lackeys in Phnom Penh"]

[Text] During the past more than 6 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices have carried out all kinds of maneuvers in an attempt to make others recognize the Heng Samrin clique that Vietnam installed in Phnom Penh as a smokescreen to conceal its barbarous and cruel aggression in Cambodia.

1. Immediately after Vietnamese troops invaded and occupied Cambodia, Hanoi sent in the Heng Samrin clique which totaled less than 1,000 men, installed it in Phnom Penh, and declared that the clique had waged a revolution against Democratic Kampuchea, that Vietnam did not commit aggression against Cambodia, and that there were no Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. All of this was an attempt to fool the world that the war in Cambodia was a civil war. Having failed to conceal the presence of hundreds of thousands of its troops, Vietnam announced a few months later that its troops had come to Cambodia at the request of Heng Samrin. No one believed this Vietnamese story either. They asked: If Heng Samrin had sufficient forces to topple Democratic Kampuchea, why should he need hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops and administrative personnel to protect him?

This deceitful trick by the Le Duan Vietnamese authorities has been shamefully laid bare. No one recognizes the Heng Samrin regime.

2. The Le Duan authorities have tried hard to peddle their trick of regional talks between the ASEAN nations and the group of Vietnam, Laos, and the Heng Samrin clique in an attempt to make the ASEAN countries recognize the Heng Samrin regime, at least de facto if not de jure, and thereby accept the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have repeatedly carried out this maneuver through both persuasion and coercion. The ASEAN countries and the world community, however, have firmly rejected it. They have continued to demand that Vietnam withdraws its troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia so as to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions.

3. Since the ASEAN countries refused to recognize the Heng Samrin clique in any form, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors then proposed that ASEAN hold talks with Vietnam and Laos, which would represent Cambodia--that is, the Heng Samrin clique. This maneuver is also aimed at making ASEAN recognize the Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh to some degree, either directly or indirectly. This is because the Vietnamese believe that once they can push the ASEAN countries to a certain level, they will be able to go further and finally make the ASEAN countries recognize Vietnam's puppets and accept the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli. This maneuver was also rejected by the ASEAN countries and the world community.

4. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors then called for an international conference to be held with the participation of 15 countries, including the ASEAN countries, Vietnam, Laos, and the Heng Samrin clique. Again they failed in this maneuver.

Thus, all the maneuvers that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have resorted to are aimed at gaining recognition for the Heng Samrin clique, that is, at forcing the world community to accept the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli.

Despite the fact that they have repeatedly failed in this attempt, the Vietnamese enemy aggressor with the full support of their Soviet boss and their accomplices have made further attempts to gain recognition for the puppets by persuading others to hold talks with them in different forms in order to solve the Cambodian problem. They have, however, avoided mentioning the key point, that is, the total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination in accordance with the six UN resolutions. This clearly indicates that the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have not abandoned their design to annex Cambodia and establish an Indochinese federation to advance in accordance with their regional expansion strategy and their Soviet boss' global expansion strategy in this region.

No matter how hard the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices try to peddle the Heng Samrin clique, no one will recognize it. The whole world is well aware that the Heng Samrin clique is a Vietnamese lackey installed in Phnom Penh under the bayonets of Vietnamese aggressor troops and it has only survived thanks to the protection of over 300,000 Vietnamese troops and personnel. Moreover, the clique has no power or rights. Every issue, from the top to grassroots levels, is taken care of by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The handful of the Phnom Penh puppets just parrot the Vietnamese's words, doing things at their order, having no soul nor personal identity. Clearly no one wants to negotiate with such a cheap lackey of the Vietnamese because it would be a waste of time and would be tantamount to accepting the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli which, for the past over 6 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have always sought.

The entire world community has for 6 years clearly defined the means to correctly and permanently settle the Cambodian problem: Vietnam must withdraw its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia so as to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny through free, direct, and secret elections under UN supervision. This is the only correct way to settle the Cambodian problem through political means. The world community will continue to pressure the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they implement the six UN resolutions.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON SUFFERING IN VIETNAM AFTER LIBERATION

BK041138 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
3 May 85

[Station commentary: "Ten Years of Peace in Vietnam Means Nothing; the Vietnamese People's Tears Are Still Flowing"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the end of the war in Vietnam, various radio stations, newspapers, international observers, and political figures have commented on the bleak situation in Vietnam after 10 years of peace. Generally speaking, everyone asks this question: Does 10 years of peace in Vietnam mean anything?

An article from REUTER says that during the past 10 years, Vietnam has never known real security and there is no reason to consider that the unification of Vietnam has made things better than before. The Japanese daily MAINICHI writes that Vietnam is still far from a reconciliation to heal the war's wounds. The Vietnamese people are still leading a miserable life; the Vietnamese economy is still bad. This paper adds that Vietnam does not enjoy happiness and peace because it used military force to commit aggression against Cambodia.

This view is right on the mark. The war in Vietnam ended and the country was reunited 10 years ago but the all-round situation in the country has remained the same if not worsened. The Vietnamese economy is crumbling and the Vietnamese people live in a worse state than during the war. Corruption, and bribe taking have spread all over Vietnam. All kinds of goods are getting more and more expensive each year. Black markets are everywhere. Insecurity is also spreading. The movement of the Vietnamese people opposing the Le Duan regime is everywhere, in south, central, and north Vietnam. The Le Duan clique has also intensified its repression of the Vietnamese people. Millions of Vietnamese people have been killed or imprisoned. The Vietnamese people's freedom and rights have been increasingly curtailed. This is why during the past 10 years the Vietnamese people have been forced to flee the country in successive boat-loads. What is the cause of this situation?

The current dark situation in Vietnam is the result of the Le Duan clique's policy of aggression against neighboring countries. Various international observers say that the Le Duan Vietnamese have not paid any attention to restoring the country or the economy which have been devastated by a protracted

war. They have not made any effort to improve the lives of the Vietnamese people who have been suffering for decades. Following the end of the Vietnam war, the Vietnamese embarked on another war. They sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to commit aggression against and occupy Cambodia. At the same time, Vietnam stations about 60,000 troops in Laos and over 600,000 soldiers along the northern border adjoining China. This has created tension throughout the region. This Vietnamese aggressive and expansionist policy has not only been resolutely opposed by the Cambodian people; the world community has also firmly opposed it and has cut off aid to Vietnam. This has plunged the Vietnamese economy into further troubles. Therefore, the Le Duan clique has increased taxation on the Vietnamese people. So, 10 years of peace in Vietnam has meant nothing. The Vietnamese people's tears are still flowing and even more so. This is partly because of the increasingly hard life, the arrests and massacres under the Le Duan clique's regime, and partly because tens of thousands of relatives have been sent to die in Cambodia every year.

This is why reporters who have visited Vietnam noted that, generally speaking, during the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the end of the Vietnam war, the Vietnamese people were not impressed or happy. The journalists also noted that the Vietnamese people's movement to oppose the Le Duan regime has reached almost the level of the situation when the American and Vietnamese peoples opposed U.S. imperialism in [word indistinct] clique does not learn from this lesson, still refuses to unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia and does not abandon its aggressive and expansionist ambitions in this region, then it will not escape a shameful defeat.

CSO: 4212/72

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CALLS FOR ANTI-SRV NATION UNION

BK081415 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
7 May 85

[Station commentary: "All Cambodians at Home and Abroad Regard the Rallying of a Great National Union To Fight Against the Vietnamese Aggressors for the Defense and Preservation of the Cambodian Nation and Race as the Most Sacred and Noble Task"]

[Text] Since 1978, when the Hanoi authorities sent hundreds of thousands of their troops to invade and occupy Cambodia in an attempt to exterminate the Cambodian nation and race, all Cambodians at home and abroad have been of the same view that all Cambodians from all walks of life and of all political tendencies must unite as one and struggle jointly against the Vietnamese aggressors to defend the Cambodian nation and race. They have come to realize that it is a sacred and noble task for all Cambodians to fight jointly against the Vietnamese aggressors for the defense of their nation and race since Cambodia—a small country with a small population—has been invaded by Vietnam—a larger country with a much larger population and more troops—with the full support of the Soviet international expansionists.

Since we have realized this and regarded the joint struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for the defense of our nation and race a sacred and noble task, on 22 June 1982 the three Cambodian factions—despite their different political tendencies—jointly formed the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with the aim of jointly fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors for the defense of the Cambodian nation and race. After forming the tripartite CGDK, the three factions have agreed that it is imperative to broaden this great national union by welcoming all other Cambodian nationals, public figures, political parties, or any other patriotic Cambodian factions—individually or in groups—to join the CGDK. This policy has been publicized both at home and abroad. In 1983, at the 38th UN General Assembly, DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk again solemnly declared this great national union policy of the CGDK. Samdech said: The CGDK will accept as patriots all Cambodians, regardless of their past, who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors and who have deserted the Vietnamese and returned to live in our national society. Moreover, the CGDK will welcome all other factions or political parties as parts of the CGDK, if they stop serving the Vietnamese aggressors and come to join the Cambodian nation and people in the struggle to drive all the Vietnamese aggressors out of Cambodia.

This clearly indicates that the CGDK's great national union policy applies not only to the ordinary Cambodian people, but also to the Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrative officials forced to serve the Vietnamese and even to high-ranking officials of the aggressor Vietnamese administration in Cambodia. We even welcome the Heng Samrin clique, which has joined hands with the Vietnamese in their attempt to exterminate our nation and race if it stops serving the Vietnamese and turns to join the Cambodian nation and people in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. This is a strategic policy of the CGDK as well as the common desire of entire Cambodian nation and people. But, if the clique does not stop serving the Vietnamese aggressors and continues to serve and help the Vietnamese aggressors in their attempt to exterminate the Cambodian race, the Cambodian people will not accept and will not regard the clique as a group of Cambodians. To welcome them despite the fact that they still serve the Vietnamese is tantamount to accepting the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli, as Vietnam has always wanted.

During the past more than 6 years, Democratic Kampuchea has thoroughly implemented this policy of rallying the great national union to fight the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators jointly. In fact, cadres of our DK National Army and guerrillas have constantly disseminated and implemented the slogan: Cambodians do not fight their fellow Cambodians; Cambodians must jointly fight against the Vietnamese aggressors. We have never harmed Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, or other Cambodian administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese. Many more Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrative officials who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese have fled to join our DK National Army and guerrillas or deserted the Vietnamese ranks and returned home. Generally speaking, not a single Cambodian wants to serve the Vietnamese aggressors. All affairs, civilian and military, from the top to the grassroots levels, are managed by the Vietnamese. This means that all Cambodians have now joined hands in fighting the Vietnamese aggressors. The so-called Heng Samrin regime is not a political party or regime as the Vietnamese propaganda makes it out to be. It is just a handful of traitors, installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam after the Vietnamese aggressors troops invaded and occupied Cambodia, which is used as a screen to cover up the Vietnamese aggressive policy in Cambodia. Since then, these traitors have been able to survive in a desperate condition only due to the protection of the over 250,000 Vietnamese troops and the over 50,000 Vietnamese administrative personnel. As soon as all the Vietnamese aggressor troops are withdrawn from Cambodia, this so-called Heng Samrin regime will automatically dissolve. This is why, during the past more than 6 years, despite intensive propaganda campaigns by the Vietnamese aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices, no one accepts the Heng Samrin puppet regime. The world community has firmly demanded that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors withdraw their aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia so as to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny through a universal, free, and secret election under UN supervision and free from outside interference in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK call on all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world to adhere further to these UN resolutions and to exert stronger pressure in all aspects on the Vietnamese aggressors until they fully abide by these UN resolutions. This is because only through the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions can the

Cambodian problem be resolved. It is impossible to solve the Cambodian problem any other way except within the framework of these UN resolutions. Other ways of settling the Cambodian problem will only be tantamount to falling for the Vietnamese trick, aimed at legitimizing the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia, of persuading the world community to recognize the Heng Samrin puppets. The Cambodian people, the tripartite CGDK, and the DK National Army and guerrillas pledge to unite further and launch all forms of struggle more vigorously and valiantly against the Vietnamese aggressors until they are compelled to withdraw their aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in order to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny in accordance with the six UN resolutions.

CSO: 4212/72

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

19 VILLAGES ON MOUNG-PURSAT BATTLEFIELD FREED

EK070624 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Our forces attacked the Vietnamese commune office at Boeng Khna, Bakan District, MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield, on 3 May. After fighting for 40 minutes, we totally freed this commune office. We killed five Vietnamese soldiers and wounded seven others. We destroyed 1 B-67, 2 commune office buildings, 10 barracks, 5 trenches, 1 rice milling machine, and some war materiel; seized 1 AK, 1 M-79, 1 pistol, 1 C-25 field radio, 470 rounds of AK ammunition, 4 hand grenades, 5 M-79 grenades, 140 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 18 AK magazines, 2 AK pouches, 8 AR-15 magazines, 4 rucksacks, 3 hammocks, 2 sacks of rice, and some war materiel; and liberated 14 villages, namely, Preah Mlu, (Srakau), Kdat, (Syong), Metork, Rung, (Mok), Angkanh, Ta Maoh, (Kaoh Sach), O Preal, (Chau Tay), Samraong, and ROUNG DAMREI.

On 3 May, our forces attacked and totally freed Mongkol commune office in MOUNG District. We killed seven Vietnamese soldiers and wounded four others. We destroyed two AK's, a B-40, two barracks, and some war materiel. We liberated five villages, namely, Kon K'ek, Prey Prom Ti Muoy, Prey Prom Ti Pi, Anlong Kop, and Kuoy Chik Dei.

CSO: 4212/72

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

FIGHTING NOTED ON BATTAMBANG BATTLEFIELD

BK151037 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] East Battambang battlefield: On 9 May, we attacked and liberated a Vietnamese commune office at ROUNG. We killed three and wounded four Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed a commune office building; and liberated eight villages: Dong, Chang-o Svay, Srei, (Bos Ches), Beng, Round, Chang-o, and (Ngo).

North Battambang battlefield: On the night of 4 May, we attacked and liberated a Vietnamese commune office at Chrey. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers and liberated six villages: Kouk Dong, Tra, Prek Kabot, Prey Totoeng Leu, Prey Totoeng Kraom, and Kakaon.

West Battambang battlefield: On the night of 9 May, we launched a 2-pronged attack against a Vietnamese commune office at Kouk Khmum. The first prong moved from Chke Kon village toward the ricemill, and the second from Kandal village toward the commune office. In a 15-minute battle, we killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers. We destroyed a commune office building, ricemill, six trenches, and some war materiel; seized an SK rifle; and liberated four villages: Ta Meak Ti Muoy, Kandal Ti Muoy, Kandal Ti Pi, and Chke Kon.

CSO: 4212/72

7 June 1985

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK SAYS VIETNAMESE 'ANNEX' PREK TE IN KRATIE

BK150517 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
14 May 85

["News commentary": "The Vietnamese Enemy Send Vietnamese Nationals To Occupy Prek Te"]

[Text] Prek Te River, which is located 2 kilometers south of Kratie provincial seat and flows from Mondolkiri through Kratie Province to the Mekong River, is very rich in fish. Hundreds of our people's families there used to earn their living fishing in this river. Since 1979, however, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy have been sending Vietnamese nationals to this area. At the Peam Te area alone, there are now more than 500 Vietnamese families. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators have forced our people out of their homes and replaced them with Vietnamese nationals. These Vietnamese have become masters of the houses, orchards, and rich forests of Prek Te. Since then, any of our people who dares fish there is arbitrarily arrested or executed.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy brought these Vietnamese nationals to annex Prek Te to:

1. Plunder the rich resources of Cambodia;
2. Allow them to fish to feed themselves and the Vietnamese aggressor army in Cambodia;
3. Enable the Vietnamese who live here to behave as masters and owners of the place.

So, Prek Te has now been annexed by the Vietnamese. By sending Vietnamese nationals to occupy Cambodia, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have provided a clear example of their policy to commit aggression, territorial expansion and annexation, and race extermination.

CSO: 4212/72

7 June 1985

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SRV 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST NEIGHBORS VIEWED

BK150239 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
14 May 85

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors Can Fool No One With Their Sweet Words of Peace, Friendship, and Good Relations"]

[Text] On 22 April, about 800 to 1,200 Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia invaded Thai territory in Moung District of Trat Province and engaged in tense fighting with Thai troops in this province. Despite fierce attacks by the Thai naval forces, with the support of Thai Air Force and artillery units, these Vietnamese aggressor troops are still clinging tightly to the areas they seized on Thai soil. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors recently sent another 600 men to help these invaders.

This gross and open act of encroachment upon Thai territory was committed intentionally. The world community has strongly condemned this aggressive Vietnamese act. The Thai Government has also sent a note to the United Nations firmly protesting this aggressive Vietnamese act. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors, however, are very stubborn and cunning. Despite the fact that they have openly committed such an aggressive act against others and although they have been condemned and exposed, they still shamelessly deny that they have committed such an act. Moreover, they have clamored that Vietnam respects the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Thailand and that Vietnam wants friendship and a good relationship with Thailand.

This is really the true nature of the tricky, cunning Vietnamese: After grossly and openly committing aggression against others, they still dare to clamor about their love for peace and desire for good relations with others. But, all these deceitful Vietnamese words cannot deceive anyone, including the world community or the Thai people and Armed Forces. Everyone knows that all the sweet words or promises of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are aimed only at avoiding and relaxing the world's condemnation and pressure and at reducing hatred against them. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have never kept their word or their promises to anybody.

Through what they have seen during the past several years, people in the world know very well that whenever the Vietnamese authorities say that they respect any country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, they will certainly commit aggression against it. This can be proven by what the Vietnamese authorities have done to Cambodia and Thailand. Vietnam has never respected Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

It has also done the same in the case of Cambodia. In 1966-1967, when Vietnam was facing serious difficulties in the war, it had clearly promised to respect Cambodia's frontiers. At that time, both the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam with Nguyen Huu Tho as its prime minister and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam with Pham Van Dong, the current Hanoi government's prime minister, as its prime minister made this sweet promise. In 1975, however, after the reunification of Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities totally ignored this promise. They then invaded the Cambodian border and seized Cambodia's islands. At the end of 1978, the Hanoi authorities sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia openly.

Concerning Thailand, in September 1978, Pham Van Dong went to Bangkok and firmly promised that Vietnam desired to coexist peacefully with all neighboring countries and that it would never commit an aggression against any country. But, by the end of 1978, the Vietnamese authorities did not hesitate to break their promise and sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade Cambodia in a most cruel manner. At the beginning of May 1980, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach went to Bangkok and lied in saying that Vietnam would not commit any aggressive act against Thailand. But, at the end of June 1980, thousands of Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia launched their first large-scale invasion of Thailand. This caused great alarm throughout the world. Later, the Hanoi authorities again promised that they would respect Thailand's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, but they also continued to invade Thai border areas.

These two examples alone are sufficient evidence that Vietnam has never respected its word or its promises to anyone. Its sweet words and promises are aimed only at concealing its true desire and strategy of aggression and expansion. It has never respected any country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. It attacks anybody if it is strong enough. It will never heed world public opinion or international law and the UN Charter. Despite the fact that it is engaged in Cambodia, where it is being attacked and pushed into a quagmire on the Cambodian battlefield by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, the Vietnamese enemy still dares to commit aggressive acts against Thailand. If it succeeds in annexing Cambodia and setting up an Indochina Federation, thus gaining a firm position in Cambodia, the Vietnamese enemy will certainly move toward Southeast Asia in accordance with its regional strategy of aggression and expansion and its Soviet boss' global strategy of expansion applied to this region.

Therefore, the only way for the Thai people as well as Cambodian people to deal with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who do not respect international law and the UN Charter, is to attack them vigorously and drive all of them out of our respective countries. To check the Vietnamese-Soviet strategies of aggression and expansion in this region, the world community must continue to support the struggle waged by the Cambodian and Thai peoples against the Vietnamese aggressors and put additional military, political, diplomatic, and economic pressure on Vietnam to force it to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia in accordance with the six UN resolutions.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK VIEWS LOW MORALE OF VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS

BK190918 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
17 May 85

[Station commentary] "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressor Army in Cambodia Are Being Seriously Broken Up Both Morally and Organizationally"]

[Text] During the recent 7th dry season, the instances of desertions by Vietnamese soldiers and their mutinies, shoot-outs, and refusals to go to the battlefields took place more frequently than ever. According to the statistics recorded from all regions throughout Cambodia, during this dry season there were 3,500 Vietnamese deserters and 1,500 deaths resulting from shoot-outs and mutinies against combat orders. This is twice as many as in the 6th dry season.

This finding shows that the morale of the Vietnamese aggressor soldiers in Cambodia is extremely low. They are being broken up both morally and organizationally caused by the high rate of desertion and anarchy in their ranks: the subordinates refuse to obey the higher authorities; the men disobey the officers; quarrels and armed fightings are frequent because many refuse to go to the battlefield.

What is the cause of this phenomenon? Entering this 7th dry season, the resistance of the Cambodian people against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors became extremely seething all over the country. The movement of the Cambodian people, Cambodian soldiers, and militiamen uprising against the Vietnamese aggressors has become more frequent everywhere. A total of 1,935 Vietnamese aggressor soldiers were killed by the Cambodian people, Cambodian soldiers, and militiamen who resisted and counterattacked the aggressors.

Along with their direct actions in hacking to death or stabbing the Vietnamese from behind, the Cambodian people, Cambodian soldiers, and militiamen have closely cooperated with the DK National Army and guerrillas in smashing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors most vigorously and actively. They have provided the national army and guerrillas with shelters, food, and information about enemy situation. For this reason, our national army and guerrillas have been able to conduct their activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors everywhere in the country. It is rare that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' whereabouts and activities have escaped the ears and eyes of our national army and guerrillas. We have been able to attack them when they remained in their positions or when they conducted operations. Their movements have been regularly hindered by

planted punji stakes, land mines, or ambushes of our national army and guerrillas, constantly taking casualties. For this reason, the Vietnamese aggressor soldiers have been permanently wary and frightened. The deserters told our people that they could not fight in Cambodia because most of the time they had to deal merely with mines and punji stakes of the DK guerrillas. Many times, hardly had they traveled 1 km from their camps when they ran into mine ambushes put up by the guerrillas causing many dead among them. They said that most of the time they did not see the guerrillas; they heard only gun shots and suddenly saw their friends dropped dead or writhing in pain as the survivors fled in disorder. It seemed that they were sitting ducks waiting for the invisible guerrillas to hit. That was why they had to desert as they did not want to die in Cambodia. Moreover, during this 7th dry season, our national army and guerrillas kept their attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more intensive than during the 6th dry season. We killed or wounded 27,000 Vietnamese soldiers and widely expanded the battlefield, going in as deep as the areas around Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese aggressor troops clearly saw that not only were they unable to crush the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, but they were also no match to the DK National Army and guerrillas. In fact, the Vietnamese have made all efforts in sweeping the guerrillas in the region around Tonle Sap Lake for the past 2 years but with no success. On the contrary, on this Tonle Sap battlefield, the DK National Army and guerrillas have been hitting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors harder and harder. They have not stayed back forever, but have opened up new ground in Kompong Chhnang Province and have moved the front to the vicinity of Phnom Penh. This shows that the struggle of the Cambodian people against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors is making a nonstop progress.

As for the major offensive of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the border region this year, it caused a heavy loss in manpower to the enemy. When they stormed our positions, the soldiers of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors fell like flies in our mine and punji fields and under the gun showers of our national army. All of this has caused greater fear and lower morale to the Vietnamese aggressor troops and, as a result, has made desertions among the Vietnamese soldiers a common occurrence. Those based in the interior of Cambodia have fled back to Vietnam while those along the border have crossed into Thailand.

Therefore, the Vietnamese Army that the Le Duan authorities boasted to be the best in the world is being broken up morally and organizationally in the guerrilla warfare of the Cambodian people's war.

Examining the development of the Cambodian people's struggle which has been advancing steadily in the past 6 years and considering the moral and organizational vulnerability of the Vietnamese enemy aggressor army in Phnom Penh and the deterioration in other fields suffered by the Le Duan authorities, it is clear that their war of aggression in Cambodia is approaching its doom; in other words, their final shameful defeat is drawing near. We would like to appeal to the Vietnamese people to rise up against the Le Duan authorities and to demand that they put an end to their war of aggression in Cambodia without delay, for the war being waged by the Le Duan clique in Cambodia brings disaster not only to the Cambodian people, but also to the Vietnamese people and nation.

Vietnam's economy is now at the bottom and tens of thousands of Vietnamese people and youths have perished or become handicapped and invalid in the Cambodian war every year. During the 7th dry season alone, 30,435 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded as a result of attacks by the DK National Army, attacks by the Cambodian people, mutinies by Cambodian soldiers and militiamen, and shootings by fellow Vietnamese soldiers. Therefore, the war of aggression of the Le Duan clique in Cambodia has caused untold misery to the Vietnamese people. Only by quickly bringing this war to an end can this misery be stopped and the Vietnamese economy restored and also can the Vietnamese people live in peace and happiness, once again reunited with their loved ones.

At the same time, we would like to appeal to the Vietnamese soldiers now occupying Cambodia. Do not sacrifice your lives in service of the Le Duan clique's aggressive cause. Hurry up and go home to be reunited with your loved ones in Vietnam. It is a much better action than to die despicably in Cambodia. Only by deserting, can you escape from such lowly death, for over the past 6 years, you have seen with your own eyes how many of your friends have died or become disabled and how strong is the Cambodian people's hate and opposition to the Le Duan clique's war of aggression and annexation. It is clear that the Cambodian people will never allow Vietnam to annex Cambodia. They will continue to unite as one under the leadership of the CGDK and to fight the Vietnamese aggressors persistently until all aggressors are driven out of Cambodia.

CSO: 4212/72

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK SCORES SRV'S EXPANSIONIST AMBITION

BK171126 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
15 May 85

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Can in No Way Cover Up Their Aggressive, Expansionist, and Annexationist Ambition in This Region"]

[Text] For years, the Le Duan authorities have denied that they have any ambition to swallow neighboring countries, claiming that Vietnam loves peace and wants to have good relations with countries in the region in order to cover up their ambition to annex Cambodia and Laos and set up an Indochinese federation to be used as a springboard for their southward push according to their regional aggressive and expansionist strategy and the global expansionist strategy of their Soviet bosses in the region. On 8 May, Vietnamese Culture Minister Nguyen Van Hieu tried hard to cover up their criminal ambition again. He said that Vietnam does not nurture any ambition to swallow Cambodia and Laos as charged by some Western and other countries. However, the denials made repeatedly by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors as well as the one made recently by Nguyen Van Hieu can in no way conceal their ambition. The world community has seen and is seeing more clearly Vietnam's ambition to annex Cambodia and Laos, and Vietnam has been denounced and condemned continuously by the community for that.

In an article dated 4 April 1985, AFP wrote: Vietnam toppled French colonialism then the United States and was recognized by the world and admitted into the United Nations in 1977. But, 15 months later Vietnam invaded Cambodia and installed a puppet regime in Phnom Penh. Moreover, Vietnam has troops in Laos. This means that it has put the three countries formerly under French protection under its own colonial rule. Vietnam, which used to wage a war against colonialism, is now being denounced as an aggressor which has invaded and occupied other countries.

Thai newspapers have also repeatedly denounced and condemned Vietnam's ambition in Cambodia. In general, they wrote that in order to swallow Cambodia, Vietnam is using two criminal methods to reduce the number of Cambodian people, first, by massacring the Cambodian people through various means and, second, by oppressing and persecuting the Cambodian people, making it impossible for them to live in their own country, thus forcing them to flee from the country to facilitate the settlement of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia.

International observers who went to Phnom Penh noted that there are increasingly more Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. Journalists who traveled to the Tonle Sap Lake region revealed that there is a large number of Vietnamese people there. They saw Vietnamese women wearing conic hats and Vietnamese children shouting "Soviet; Soviet!" to foreigners, a common sight in Hanoi or Saigon. There are also many Vietnamese nationals living along the road to Oudong. Not only in the Tonle Sap Lake region, many Vietnamese nationals are now residing in Phnom Penh as petty merchants or owners of tailor shops. Some journalists said that the Cambodian people told them they often saw big trucks loaded with Vietnamese coming into Phnom Penh.

These findings by journalists and observers are correct. This is merely a few examples. In fact, the Vietnamese authorities have been implementing a genocidal policy against the Cambodian race in a most criminal and savage manner. In 1979, that is at the beginning of the occupation of Cambodia by the Vietnamese aggressors, Vietnam carried out a scorched earth policy against this country. Wherever its troops went, Vietnam strafed and bombed the area like rain, causing hundreds or even thousands of people to perish there. The Vietnamese forces also burned down houses and property and massacred the cattle.

For the past nearly 7 years, the Vietnamese aggressors have continued to persecute, oppress, exploit, and massacre the Cambodian people in an extremely criminal and savage manner using all kinds of methods. At the same time, they have been sending Vietnamese citizens by land and boat to settle down throughout Cambodia, particularly in the fertile and rich land such as on the banks of Tonle Sap, Basak, and Mekong Rivers and in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Kompong Cham, Kratie, Stung Treng, Takeo, Kampot, and various Cambodian provinces adjacent to Thailand such as Battambang, Kompong Thom, and Koh Kong. All in all there are now nearly 1 million Vietnamese in Cambodia. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have disseminated Vietnamese mores and customs in Cambodian society, forcing Cambodian children and people to learn Vietnamese language and to study the sham history invented by Vietnam contending that Cambodia originates from Vietnam. They have spread the Ho Chi Minh doctrine about one country and one nation and forced Cambodian men to take Vietnamese women as wives, all of this in order to turn Cambodia into Vietnam from top to bottom.

The Vietnamese authorities have been pursuing the same policy in Laos. Besides the more than 60,000 Vietnamese troops and tens of thousands of other administrative agents, Vietnam has sent an increasing number of Vietnamese nationals to settle down in Laos. The number has also approached 1 million. Lao refugees arriving in Thailand have repeatedly revealed these facts.

This clearly shows that the Hanoi authorities are frantically transforming Cambodia and Laos into parts of Vietnam through all kinds of methods. All the proofs cited above cannot be concealed by either Nguyen Van Hieu or any other Hanoi leaders. No one is fooled. If Vietnam really wants to coexist peacefully and to have good relations with other countries, Vietnam should give up its expansionist ambition at the expense of its neighbors. It should particularly withdraw all its aggressive troops from Cambodia, allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference. If Vietnam

refuses to withdraw all its aggressive forces from Cambodia, no matter how hard it tried to defend itself or to claim to be a pacifist and a nonviolent, it can never escape being branded by the international community as an aggressor and expansionist. The international community will continue to condemn Vietnam and to bring political, diplomatic, economic, and other pressure to bear on it until it is forced to unconditionally withdraw all its aggressive troops from Cambodia, allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any external interference in accordance with the UN resolutions.

CSO: 4212/72

7 June 1985

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT 29 APRIL-5 MAY

BK060214 [Editorial Report] Cambodia media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 29 April-5 May:

Ratanakiri Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 29 April says that last rainy season, peasants in the province planted 14,584 hectares of rice, 493 hectares of sesame, 567 hectares of corn, 877 hectares of sweet potatoes, 64 hectares of sugarcane, 250 hectares of beans, and 68 hectares of tobacco. It adds that in 1984, peasants in the province sold 750 metric tons of paddy and other crops to the state and produced over 3,000 cubic meters of sawn logs and 260 cubic meters of sawn-up wood.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1125 GMT on 29 April says that peasants in the province harvested 16,900 hectares of rice, including 3,650 hectares of dry season rice, with an average output of 2 metric tons per hectare. The report adds that 1,400 hectares were planted with subsidiary crops, including 600 hectares of beans, and that 2,600 metric tons of paddy were sold to the state.

Kompong Chhnang Province: At 1300 GMT on 30 April, the radio reports that over 3,600 hectares of crops, or 61 percent of the plan, have been planted, including over 3,400 hectares of subsidiary food crops and over 380 hectares of industrial crops. The report adds that by mid-April, peasants had harvested over 1,800 hectares of dry season rice, with an average yield of 3 metric tons per hectare. A report carried by SPK in French at 0420 GMT on 5 May says that last dry season peasants in the province sold 1,100 metric tons of paddy to the state. The report adds that 3,000 metric tons of fish were caught in the province.

Takeo Province: At 1300 GMT on 1 May, the radio reports that peasants in the province have sold 4,700 metric tons of paddy to the state. Another report broadcast by the radio at 0430 GMT on 5 May says that by April, peasants in Treang District had harvested over 2,000 hectares of dry season rice and planted over 500 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kompong Speu Province: At 1300 GMT on 3 May, the radio reports that by 29 April, peasants in the province had harvested over 200 hectares of dry season rice of the 750 hectares planted and had planted thousands of hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops.

Kompong Thom Province: By mid-April, peasants in the province had sold over 1,900 metric tons of paddy to the state, according to a report broadcast by the radio at 0430 GMT on 4 May.

Kampot Province: At 0430 GMT on 5 May, the radio reports that so far, more than 7,800 metric tons of paddy were sold to the state by peasants in the province.

Kompong Cham Province: According to SPK in French at 1136 GMT on 5 May, during the first quarter of this year, peasants in the province transplanted 15,800 hectares of rice, or 80 percent of the dry season plan, and planted 10,500 hectares of industrial and subsidiary crops, including over 6,700 hectares of tobacco. The report adds that during the same period, more than 4,000 metric tons of foodstuffs, including 3,830 metric tons of paddy, were sold to the state.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK, VODK BROADCAST BATTLE REPORTS FOR 3-9 May

3-9 May Reports

NK100648 (Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 3-9 May:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 3 May reports that from 25 April to 1 May, Democratic Kampuchean troops killed or wounded 75 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Sisophon-south of Route 5, North Battambang, Kratie, Koh Kong-Kompong Som, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed four guns, a truck, and a quantity of military materiel. They seized some guns, ammunition, and military materiel. They also liberated 10 villages on the West Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 4 May states that DK combatants killed or wounded 80 Vietnamese soldiers on the Samlot, Tonle Sap, Kompong Cham, and North Sisophon battlefields between 18 and 30 April. They destroyed 10 weapons, 3 trucks, 1 tractor, 1 motorcycle, 2 rice milling machines, 1 commune office, and some war materiel. They seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel and freed three villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 5 May reveals that from 26 April to 3 May, DK troops killed or wounded 56 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Leach, Tonle Sap, and Moung-Pursat battlefields. They cut 12 sections of railway track totaling 288 meters on the Moung-Pursat battlefield. They also destroyed and seized some guns, ammunition, and military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 5 May discloses that DK troops killed or wounded 76 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Tonle Sap, Siem Ta, Samlot, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Sisophon-north of Route 5, and Kompong Cham battlefields from 18 April to 2 May. They destroyed four trucks, two rice milling machines, a commune office, a military barracks, and some assorted weapons and military materiel. They also liberated three villages in Baray District, Kompong Thom Province.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 6 May reveals that between 29 April and 2 May, DK forces killed or wounded 53 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kompong Thom, South Sisophon, and North Battambang battlefields. They destroyed 10 weapons, 3 communes offices, 15 barracks, 5 trenches, 1 Vietnamese expert's house, 1 rice milling machine, and some war materiel. They also seized 3 weapons, 1 C-25 radio, and some ammunition and war materiel and freed 19 villages on the Moung-Pursat battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 7 May notes that between 1 and 4 May, DK forces killed or wounded 103 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Pailin, Kampot, West Battambang, Preah Vihear, Mak Hoem, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed three weapons, three trucks, and some war materiel. They seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel and liberated four villages on the West Battambang battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 7 May says that between 29 April and 2 May, DK troops killed or wounded 48 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the North Battambang, South Sisophon, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They also destroyed 10 weapons and some materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 8 May reveals that between 15 April and 5 May, DK forces killed or wounded 172 Vietnamese soldiers on the Koh Kong Leu, Siem Ta, Leach, West Battambang, Moun-Pursat, Chhep, South Sisophon, Kompong Speu, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Battambang, Kompong Chan, and Oddar Meanchey battlefields. They destroyed 7 weapons, 140 meters of railroad tracks, 3 trucks, 10 trenches, 10 barrels of gasoline, and some war materiel. They also seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 9 May reports that from 10 April to 5 May, DK troops killed or wounded 157 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Sisophon-South of Route 5, Pailin-Route 10, Siem Reap, East Battambang, Battambang, North Battambang, and Kompong Speu battlefields. They destroyed four guns, four military barracks, four trenches, a commune office, a Vietnamese security official's house, a tank, and a quantity of military materiel. They seized 11 guns, and some ammunition and military materiel and liberated 5 villages on the North Battambang battlefield and 7 others on the Kompong Chan battlefield.

According to VODK at 2330 GMT on 9 May, from 15 April to 5 May, DK combatants killed or wounded 114 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Koh Kong Leu, Leach, Kompong Speu, Siem Tan, Battambang, West Battambang, Sisophon-South of Route 5, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They also destroyed a truck and a quantity of weapons and military materiel.

10-16 May Report

BK170806 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 10-16 May:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 10 May says that between 19 April and 8 May, Democratic Kampuchean forces on Leach, Koh Kong, Kampot, Kompong Chhnang, and Siem Ta battlefields killed or wounded 399 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 71 assorted weapons, 4 commune offices, 48 military barracks, 28 small and big trenches, 8 motorboats, 36 boats, a stock of 150 weapons, a paddy warehouse, a salt warehouse, a ricemill, a truck, 4 bridges, and some war materiel; seized 30 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel; and liberated 9 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 11 May, VONADK reports that between 11 April and 7 May, Democratic Kampuchean forces on Kompong Thom, Chhep, Sanlot, and Siem Reap battlefields killed or wounded 114 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 5 weapons, 4 motor vehicles, and some war materiel; and seized some military materiel.

On 12 May at 2315 GMT, VONADK reports that between 28 April and 6 May, Democratic Kampuchean forces on Kompong Chhnang, Leach, and Kompong Thom battlefields killed 38 and wounded 34 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 10 weapons, a truck, and some war materiel; and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

At 2315 GMT on 13 May, VONADK says that between 1 and 11 May, Democratic Kampuchean forces on Pailin, Battambang, and Kampot battlefields killed or wounded 196 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 12 weapons, 6 trucks, a motorcycle, 5 barracks, a rice stock, 100 meters of railroad tracks, and some war materiel; and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 14 May reports that between 20 April and 10 May, Democratic Kampuchean forces on Koh Kong-Kompong Som, East Kompong Cham, Leach, Siem Ta, Kompong Cham, North Battambang, East Battambang, South Sisophon, and Kompong Thom battlefields killed or wounded 79 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 2 commune offices, 2 trucks, a ricemill, 10 trenches, 130 meters of railroad tracks, and some materiel; seized some weapons and ammunition; and liberated many villages on Battambang battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 15 May says that between 4 and 11 May, Democratic Kampuchean forces on MOUNG, Samlot, South Sisophon, North Sisophon, Siem Reap, and Oddar Meanchey battlefields killed or wounded 148 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 22 weapons, 2 trucks, a ricemill, a rice stock, 5 trenches, 4 barracks, a commune office, and 428 meters of railroad tracks; seized some weapons, ammunition, and materiel; and liberated Phnum Sampeou township and 4 villages.

At 2315 GMT on 16 May, VONADK reports that between 2 and 14 May, Democratic Kampuchean forces on Samlot, North Sosophon, Kompong Speu, and Kampot battlefields killed or wounded 116 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 6 weapons, 9 commune office buildings, 4 barracks, 5 trenches, a ricemill, 3 trucks, and some war materiel; and seized 19 weapons and ammunition.

CSO: 4212/72

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

ENVOY TO LIBERIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK180540 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 May 85

[Text] Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador Hing Un presented his credentials to His Excellency Samuel Doe, head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council of the Republic of Liberia, on 3 May.

On that occasion, His Excellency Samuel Doe said that Liberia will further join with all freedom-loving countries in all international forums in supporting the UN resolutions that call for total withdrawal of foreign troops, meaning Vietnamese troops, from Cambodia. He stressed: This is the only hope to end the misery suffered for the past 6 years by the valiant and courageous Cambodian people. As a nonaligned country, Liberia wants to establish sincere friendship with all countries and peoples regardless of their ideological, social, or religious systems. Liberia is ready to cooperate with all countries throughout the world in the struggle for social justice, equity, and freedom. This government supports and fully cooperates with the CGDK.

Ambassador Hing Un hailed the Liberian Government and people for their valuable support for the Democratic Kampuchean people's just struggle. He said: His Excellency the head of state of Liberia firmly supported Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate right in the United Nations and in the Nonaligned Movement. In his speech made at the UN General Assembly in September 1983, His Excellency resolutely opposed the Hanoi authorities' aggression and occupation in Cambodia.

Ambassador Hing Un thanked His Excellency Samuel Doe and the Liberian people as well as all other countries that have upheld peace, independence, and justice in the world.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SRV SOLDIERS KILLED—In Phnom Penh, Cambodian soldiers united and killed two Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded two others on 5 May. This was because they were angry with the Vietnamese soldiers who had ordered them to plunder our people's property for the Vietnamese. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 May 85]

SRV SENDS NATIONALS—According to reports from our army and political sources in various provinces throughout the country, between January and April 1985, the Vietnamese enemy successively sent almost 100,000 Vietnamese nationals, or more than 30,000 families, to Cambodia. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 May 85]

CAMBODIAN CHILDREN TO VIETNAM—According to a Vietnamese source, some 500 Cambodian boys and girls aged between 12 and 13 years were recently shipped by the Vietnamese enemy from Phnom Penh to Vietnam via the Mekong River. These children were taken to Vietnam to be trained in all fields—military, political, espionage, and subversive—to serve Hanoi's aggressive policy and strategy to annex Cambodia and exterminate the Cambodian race. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 May 85]

REGIMENT COMMANDER KILLED—We attacked and set ablaze a Vietnamese truck moving from Sam Ang to Sre Tnaot, Chhep battlefield [Preah Vihear Province], on 12 May. Three Vietnamese soldiers were killed, including a regiment commander, and two wounded. We destroyed a pistol, an M-79, three AK's, a C-46 field radio, and some war materiel. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 May 85]

COMMANDER AMBUSHED—On 9 May, we ambushed a Vietnamese jeep near Chamka Chek along Route 4 west of Treng Trayoeng on the Route 4 battlefield. Three Vietnamese soldiers were killed, including a regiment commander, and two others wounded. We destroyed a pistol, two AK's and some war materiel. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 May 85]

BATTAMBANG VILLAGE SHELLED—On 6 May, the Vietnamese enemy shelled Pou village in Sisophon District, Battambang Province, killing two and wounding a number of others. The Vietnamese accused people in the village of cooperating with our guerrillas in planting mines to destroy Vietnamese trucks east of Pou village on 5 May. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 May 85]

KAMPOT AMBUSH--On 6 and 7 May, the Vietnamese enemy gathered two companies of their forces, assisted by four artillery pieces, to attack us at Prey Tuol and near Chamka Chek, Phnum Voa, on Kampot battlefield. However, we ambushed and routed them. We killed 9 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 15 others, destroyed 2 AK's and some war materiel, and seized some military equipment. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 May 85]

SRV SOLDIERS TO KAMPOT--The Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent 100 soldiers to Krang Leav commune, Chhuk District, Kampot Province, on 7 May. These soldiers have just been sent to Cambodia from South Vietnam. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have kept increasing their troops in Cambodia without heeding the international community's call for total withdrawal of their aggressor troops from Cambodia. Our army and people, united under the CGDK leadership, pledge to carry on their noble tasks of fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until all of them are withdrawn from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 May 85]

VIETNAMESE REGIMENT AMBUSHED--On 9 May, the Vietnamese enemy gathered a regiment of soldiers from the 700th division [Kang Pol] in an attempt to attack us at Snuol village in Kralanh District [Siem Reap Province]. However, upon arriving at Pongra and Kroch villages, they were ambushed by our forces which routed them. We killed 15 and wounded 17 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and seized 7 AK's, an RPD, 700 rounds of AK ammunition, 7 B-40 rockets, 9 AK loaders, 15 rucksacks, 7 uniforms, 7 hammocks, a map, and some war materiel. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 May 85]

VIETNAMESE TANK DESTROYED--On 29 April, a Vietnamese tank leaving Baoh Bang for Bavel was destroyed by our mines at Ampil on South Sisophon battlefield [Battambang Province]. Five Vietnamese soldiers in the tank were killed and three others wounded. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 May 85]

SRV OFFICER KILLED--On 27 April, Vietnamese soldiers posted in Sambo District, Kratie battlefield, shot dead a Vietnamese regiment commander when he was inspecting road construction. This was the result of the commander's insults that the soldiers were inefficient. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 May 85]

SRV GOVERNOR KILLED--A Vietnamese governor's car moving westward from Puok Market, Puok District, Siem Reap battlefield, on 13 April was ambushed and set ablaze at Pak Pam by our forces. A Vietnamese governor [Chauvay Khet Yuon] in the car was killed and a guard was wounded. We seized a pistol and a quantity of documents and war materiel. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 May 85]

FIVE VILLAGES LIBERATED--On 4 May, we successfully attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Chrouy Sdau village on the North Battambang battlefield. We killed a Vietnamese soldier and wounded 2 others; destroyed 3 trenches, a Vietnamese expert's house, 1,000 sacks of paddy, and some war materiel; and liberated 5 villages: Nikom Krau, Nikom Kandal, Nikom Khnong, Kamping Puoy, and Chrouy Sdau. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 May 85]

KOMPONG THOM VILLAGES LIBERATED—We attacked Krayea commune office, Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, on 7 May. After 15 minutes of fighting, we liberated and completely occupied this commune office. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We destroyed 1 weapon warehouse with 150 weapons and a number of mines, 2 commune office buildings, 1 paddy storehouse containing 110 metric tons of paddy, 1 salt warehouse with 6 metric tons of salt, 1 rice milling machine, 1 truck, and cut 4 bridges totaling 16 meters on the road from Krayea to Kompong Thmar. We seized 3 AK's, 1 B-40, 2 RPD's, 2 M-79's, 1 AK magazine, 67 mortar shells, 380 rounds of AK ammunition, 5 pairs of shoes, 7 hammocks, and some military materiel. We liberated nine villages: Dang Kdar, Krayea, Ta Menh, Trapeang Pring, Tok, L'ak, Trapeang Russei, Khnach Tu, and Thmar Samleang. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 May 85]

SEVEN VILLAGES LIBERATED—On 5 May, we attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Chamka Andong in Chamka Lev District, Kompong Cham battlefield. After a 10-minute battle, we completely liberated this commune office; killed 2 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 5 others; destroyed a commune office building, 3 barracks, and some war materiel; seized an AK, an SK, 2 AR-15's, a carbine, 4 SKS's, a (mousseton) rifle, 100 rounds of AK ammunition, 300 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 500 rounds of carbine ammunition, and some war materiel; and liberated seven villages: Chamka Andong, (Chhor Chey), Svay Chuo, Don Bos, (Praeul Smak), Andong Ta Sok, and Choam Chrey. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 May 85]

PAILIN BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES—On 8 May, two Vietnamese trucks carried materiel from Kamping Puoy to Dei Sar on the Pailin battlefield. They were ambushed and destroyed on the spot by our forces upon arriving near Don Peou. Ten Vietnamese soldiers in the trucks were killed, including a company commander and three platoon commanders, and 15 others were wounded. We destroyed five AK's, two B-40's, an M-79, a pistol, an RPD, a truck-load of ammunition, and some war materiel and seized some materiel. The next morning, four Vietnamese soldiers were killed and four more wounded when they attempted to retrieve the bodies of their comrades. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 May 85]

BATTAMBANG VILLAGES LIBERATED—On 28 April, we launched a sweeping up operation against the Vietnamese enemy along Sangke River on west Battambang battlefield [Battambang Province]. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers and liberated 10 villages: Kantuo Ti Muoy, Kantuo Ti Pi, Svay Pi Daeum, Chang-o Thmar, Bay Damnak, Pasrey, Dong, Prey, Kahot and Kbal Andet. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 May 85]

REACTIONARIES SURRENDER—Phnom Penh, 6 May (SPK)—From October 1984 to March 1985, a total of 2,117 Khmer reactionaries defected to the side of the revolution, bringing with them 1,206 assorted weapons and a considerable quantity of other military equipment. Of these returnees, 60 percent of whom were Pol Pot soldiers, there were as many as 36 collective surrenders. The local population and authorities accorded the repenters all necessary facilities to enable them to rejoin their families and start a new life. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 6 May 85]

WEST BATTAMBANG VILLAGES LIBERATED—On 3 May, we launched a 2-pronged attack against a Vietnamese commune office at Ta Kriem on West Battambang battlefield. The first prong attacked from the north and the second from the east. At the end of a 10-minute battle, we killed two and wounded three Vietnamese soldiers and seized some war materiel. We liberated four villages: Ta Kriem, Thmei, Sampor, and Maoy Svay. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 May 85]

KOMPONG THOM VILLAGES FREED—We attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Boeng, Baray District, Kompong Thom battlefield, on 30 April. We killed or wounded some Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed a commune office, a barracks, two rice milling machines, and some military materiel; and freed three villages: Boeng Khang Tbong, Boeng Kandal, and Boeng Khang Cheung. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 May 85]

CUBAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION—Phnom Penh, 4 May (SPK)—Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, received in Phnom Penh this morning a delegation of the Cuban Committee of State for Economic Cooperation led by Lester Rodriguez, vice chairman of the committee and of the Cuban-Cambodian Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Commission, visiting Cambodia. On that occasion, Chea Soth highly appraised the efforts made by the Cambodian people during the past 6 years in national restoration and the all-round cooperation between the PRK and Cuba, particularly in the economic field. He also stressed the PRK's desire to promote further cooperation with Cuba. In his reply, Lester Rodriguez warmly hailed the success of the Cambodian people in national construction and defense since the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. He also briefed his counterpart on developments in all fields in Cuba. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1148 GMT 4 May 85]

CUBAN COOPERATION DELEGATION—On the afternoon of 3 May, the delegation of the Cuban State Committee led by Comrade Lester Rodriguez Perez, vice chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation and vice chairman of the Cuba-PRK Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, was cordially received by Comrade Khun Chhy, minister attached to the cabinet of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the PRK-Cuba Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. In an atmosphere of fraternal solidarity, the two sides expressed full satisfaction at the fruitful development of the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Cambodia and Cuba. They also reaffirmed efforts to further promote the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in the common interest of the two countries and for the expanding prestige of the socialist community in the international arena. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 May 85]

CANADA AIDS KPNLF—The Canadian Government has made a donation of about 200,000 baht in assistance to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), the Canadian Embassy in Bangkok said yesterday. It said the aid, consisting of [word indistinct] sewing machines, 5,000 metres of cloth, needles, thread and accessories was delivered to the Khmers at Evacuation Sites 2 and 7 near Aranyaprathet on 13 May. Though Canada has long been a major contributor to general relief for the Khmers through the UN Border Relief Operation, this was the first time Canada provided direct bilateral assistance to the KPNLF. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 May 85 p 5 BK]

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

MPR AMBASSADOR GREET'S HUN SEN ON ANNIVERSARY

BK101225 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Comrade Gelegiyn Adiyaa, MPR ambassador to the PRK, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, on the 10th anniversary of the Cambodian people's victory over the U.S. aggressors. The message said, among other things:

The victory of 17 April 1975 was a significant achievement by the Cambodian people in the cause of defending their national independence and sovereignty and the outcome of the joint struggle waged by the three fraternal Indochinese countries against colonialism and imperialist aggression. On 7 January 1979, under the leadership of the KPRP, the Cambodian people toppled the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and established the PRK, thereby opening up the prospects of building a new society and strengthening socialism in Southeast Asia.

Thanks to the heroic efforts of the fraternal Cambodian people under the correct leadership of the KPRP and to the support of Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union [words indistinct], the PRK's internal situation has been stabilized and the PRK's international prestige has been enhanced. We are very happy over this.

CSO: 4212/73

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HUN SEN RECEIVES AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATE

OW100843 Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 10 May (VNA)—Otto Janecek, member of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee, on his visit to Kampuchea, was received in Phnom Penh Wednesday by Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchean Central Committee, and minister for foreign affairs.

At the reception, Hun Sen informed his guest of the progress made by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the [word indistinct] during the past 6 years, and strongly condemned the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other forces of reaction for backing the Polpotist criminals to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

Hun Sen also underlined Kampuchean's efforts to seek peace, stability in Southeast Asia. He reiterated two possibilities to settle the Kampuchean issue either through a political solution or it will resolve by itself.

The Kampuchean leader expressed his desire for further development of the relationship between the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Austrian Communist Party.

For his part, Otto Janecek said he was very impressed by the prospects of development in every field of the Kampuchean people after overthrowing the genocidal Pol Pot clique. After strongly condemning the crimes committed by the Pol Pot gang against the Kampuchean people, he reaffirmed the Austrian Communist Party's support for the just cause of the Kampuchean people.

The Austrian Communist Party official left Phnom Penh the same day after a four-day visit to Kampuchea.

CSO: 4200/941

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON RECRUITMENT IN KANDAL

BK071126 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 May 85

["Article" by station correspondent (Sopha): "How Kandal Stoeng District Has Been So Successful in Recruiting Soldiers"]

[Text] According to the assessment of the military command of Kandal Province, during the first quarter of 1985, Kandal Stoeng District was quite successful in recruiting soldiers compared to other districts in the province. We met Comrade (Seng Thloek), deputy secretary of the Kandal Stoeng party chapter, who informed us of his experience in the field:

[Begin (Seng Thloek) recording] Among the experiences gained in recruiting new soldiers in Kandal Stoeng District is the fact that the authorities have paid close attention to providing constant care for cadres, the people, and the students in all localities, enabling them to grasp firmly the principal duty of Cambodian citizens. All localities have correctly implemented the policy of the rear assigned to all levels from the top to the grassroots in order to give both moral and material support and assistance to the families of front-line combatants and fallen soldiers. The recruitment work is conducted through close coordination of efforts between the administrative authorities and the military units from district down to grassroots level. After troop recruitment groups have been organized, their component elements are picked up. Specific guidelines and a definite timeframe are then formulated to tackle the resolution of difficulties or problems. [end recording]

The comrade was right. In the past, all efforts to recruit soldiers in Kandal Stoeng District met with many difficulties in various sectors including the preparation for welcoming young volunteers, because the organizational network of the civilian authorities did not synchronize with that of the military command and neither side coordinated with the other in the implementation of the rear policy. For these reasons, although all past recruitments fulfilled the plan, they were behind schedule. Comrade (Seng Thloek), also district military commander, went on to describe to us the measures and organizational work during the recruitment period: First of all, in order to strengthen and develop the armed forces, the district people's revolutionary committee as well as the district command refurbished the recruitment council made up mainly of competent individuals

from the district administration, the military command, and the police forces. The council members were assigned appropriate tasks. Following discussions, during which they found out important keys, drew experiences from past recruitment periods, and worked out effective measures in making propaganda to whip up the movement, the recruitment council sent competent components to all localities in the district where, in cooperation with the commune and hamlet councils, they opened study courses and teach-ins for the people to emphasize the role and duty of each citizen in national defense. These courses and teach-ins were held in hamlets, in solidarity groups, in school buildings, and even in houses. Because the propaganda work was organized well and persuasive efforts were launched through the teaching personnel among the students as well as directly in their families, the fraternal youths as well as their parents became more aware of the success of our revolution and more confident in their own forces. They could distinguish clearly between friend and foe and realized their obligation as revolutionary youths and Cambodian citizens concerning the national defense duty. Within a short time, the youths volunteered to serve in the army as expected. It was remarkable that during the latest recruitment phase, many secondary education students came out in droves to volunteer for the service. This means that the young brothers are resolute not to allow the return of the genocidal regime. Moreover, some officials set good examples for the populace by urging their own sons and nephews to serve in the army. For example, Comrade (Veng), a hamlet council member, let his nephew be the first to volunteer. Thanks to such good examples and a seething propaganda campaign, the latest recruitment phase in Kandal Stoeng District was extremely successful.

Another equally important point is the implementation of the rear policy which was carried out simultaneously with the propaganda campaign by animating a movement to take care of the families of the new recruits as well as the families of the veterans. It is understood that this is a very important morale booster. In fact, in the communes and hamlets, mass organizations have organized forces, as have the teaching personnel at various schools, to concretely fulfill tasks that the wives or parents of the recruits have difficulty carrying out, such as repairing houses and cleaning backyards. Recently, these voluntary workers rethatched the roofs of five houses belonging to the families of front-line fighters. Moreover, prior to their departure for the training school, each local school held a banquet for the new recruits during which they were presented with souvenirs such as scarves, handkerchieves, clothes, cakes of soap, and so on, with an average sum of 500 riel per head. This makes the departing soldiers clearly see the great honor they enjoy in fulfilling the duty of defending the beloved fatherland. Moreover, once they arrive at the training camps, the people in the communes and hamlets as well as the students send representatives to visit them and give them equipment and foodstuffs at the training sites. All of this makes them realize more clearly the attention paid by the authorities to their families in the rear, stopping all their worries and enabling them to resolve to spare no effort to temper themselves both at the training school and the front line and to overcome all difficulties to successfully carry out their task of defending their beloved Cambodian fatherland.

Seeing the great determination and devotion of the young brothers, both the authorities and the people are full of pride and admiration. In a chance meeting, Uncle (Mok Sin), chief of Kbal Ses hamlet, Kouk Trok commune, representing the entire population of Kouk Strok, pledged to carry out the rear policy in a statement to our microphone:

[Begin Mok Sin recording] I, a member of the administration, pledge to overcome all obstacles to provide both moral and physical support for the families of the front-line combatants and to all the young brothers who are going to the front so that they can be calm and assured that their loved ones in the rear are not left without support as the authorities will take good care of them. I would like to pledge that I will make all possible efforts to serve the families of the combatants departing for the front. [end recording]

The good activities and deeds of the youths and people of Kandal Stoeng District have dealt a stinging blow to the enemies, bringing them greater panic and confusion and causing them to head toward not-too-distant collapse.

CSO: 4212/73

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

196TH DIVISION DISCUSSES EMULATION CAMPAIGN

BK041104 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] A meeting was held recently at the command post of the 196th Division to sum up emulation efforts during 1984 and to set targets for 1985. The meeting was attended by nearly 300 representatives of outstanding units and outstanding individuals. On this occasion, Comrade Meas Savan, commander of the 196th Division, took the floor to read the report summing up achievements in 1984, stressing that thanks to the enthusiastic determination to fight and overcome difficulties displayed by the cadres combatants, and especially thanks to our highly proven combat tactics, we won regular successes in our sweeping operations, pinning down the enemy forces and smashing all enemy positions inside and outside our sector, particularly along the Cambodian-Thai border such as in the O Da, Sok San, Pailin, and Ta Sanh areas, causing collapse to one reactionary organization after another and driving them to the brink of annihilation.

The report stressed that during 1984 our 196th Division Pu [words missing] and material. A number of units, such as the 7th Company, the 3d Battalion, the 4th Company, the 7th Battalion, the air defense unit, the 122-mm Artillery Unit, and so on and a number of comrades such as Comrade (Hem Kuoy), commander of the 3d Battalion; Comrade (Keo Chanthan), commander of the 3d Battalion; Comrade (Sarit), from the division's medical team, and Comrade (Chhen Khan), combatant attached to the 7th Battalion were also outstanding in combat, in building units, in defending the fatherland, or in ensuring security for the people in various worksites along the Cambodian-Thai border.

Two days later, after the representatives of outstanding units and individuals took turns expressing their views to the meeting to draw lessons and develop feats of arms for 1985, Comrade Chey Son, standing member of the National Defense Emulation Commission and vice chairman of the policy board, took the floor to express satisfaction with and admiration for the great successes that the cadres and combatants of the 196th Division recorded last year. He ended his address by saying: along with the successes won, all of us must double our vigilance by organizing and accelerating emulation from unit to unit and from individual to individual with a broad sense of national and international solidarity.

After the units had expressed their impressions and resolve, the ceremony conferring awards on outstanding units and individuals began. In 1984 the 196th division won the rotary banner of the Council of Ministers while its subordinate units such as the 2d regiment received the banner of the National Defense Ministry and other units and individuals received citation certificates and letters of the National Defense Ministry and of the 196th Division. This ceremony ended in a most cordial and joyous atmosphere.

CSO: 4212/73

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF CSSR'S 'LIBERATION'

BK031238 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] At 0800 on 8 May at the Basak festival hall, the KUFNCD National Council organized a solemn meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the CSSR. Among others attending the meeting on the Cambodian side were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State and chairman of the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association; Comrade Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and permanent vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; and Comrade Yit Kimseng, public health minister. On the Czechoslovak side was Comrade Jiri Veseli, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the PRK. Also attending the meeting were ministers, deputy ministers, director generals, deputy director generals, cadres, personnel from various central services, and representatives of the KPRAF, intellectuals, monks, ethnic minorities, and mass organizations.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Hun Sen detailed the various stages of the Czechoslovak people in building socialism during the past 40 years. The comrade added that due to the cruel and barbarous aggression of Hitler fascists, the entire Czechoslovak people cooperated with the Soviet Army, repulsed the aggressors, and scored a definitive victory on 9 May 1945. The comrade also pointed out that after the liberation from the fascists' aggression, the entire Czechoslovak people have made efforts to build the country into a prosperous one in accordance with a fine socialist doctrine.

Replying, Comrade Jiri Veseli expressed profound gratitude for the valiant heroism of the Soviet Army, which had made sacrifices in flesh and blood to liberate Czechoslovakia from the massacre of Hitler fascists. The comrade firmly denounced the collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing Chinese expansionists who have used every maneuver to oppose the [word indistinct] people's rebirth. Once again, Comrade Jiri Veseli resolutely affirmed the support for the just cause of struggle of the Cambodian people in search of peace and stability on the Indochinese Peninsula.

7 June 1985

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS THANK SRV COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

BK071507 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Ches Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV, for expressing warm greetings on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Cambodian people's victory in the war of aggression of U.S. imperialism. The message reads:

All the best wishes and cordial feelings extended to us by you and the fraternal Vietnamese people constitute a source of powerful encouragement for our Cambodian people in their national reconstruction and defense efforts.

The KPRP and the government and people of the PRK are always grateful for the sincere support and assistance of the CPV and the Vietnamese Government and fraternal people in strengthening the special PRK-Vietnam relations and enabling the PRK-Vietnam-Laos militant alliance to become more solid and to develop incessantly in the interests of each country and for the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

May the bonds of special friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the PRK and Vietnam as well as among the PRK, Vietnam, and Laos last forever.

We wish you the best of health and more and greater successes in your glorious tasks.

CSO: 4212/73

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HUN SEN RECEIVES AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION

BK080738 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0431 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 May (SPK)—Before leaving Phnom Penh yesterday at the end of its 4-day visit to Cambodia, the delegation of the Austrian Communist Party led by Central Committee member Otto Janacek was received by Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

During this meeting, Minister Hun Sen briefed his guest on the great successes won by the Cambodian people during the past 6 years under the leadership of the KPRP. He vigorously condemned the collusion of the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and other reactionary forces, including particularly Thailand which has turned its territory into a base of aggression for foreign powers against the rebirth of the Cambodian people.

On the current situation in Cambodia, Hun Sen reaffirmed the goodwill of the PRK in the establishment of peace and stability in the region. He reiterated the two possibilities that the Cambodian problem will be resolved: either by a political settlement or by itself.

Hun Sen also expressed his desire to see the relations between the KPRP and the Austrian Communist Party further develop.

In his answer, Otto Janacek said he was greatly impressed by the all-round development of Cambodia since the fall of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. He vigorously condemned the barbarous crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique against the Cambodian people and reiterated the Austrian Communist Party's support for the latter's just cause.

CSO: 4212/73

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIM THANKS LAOS' SOUPHANOUVONG FOR GREETINGS

BK120820 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Souphanouvong, chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, for greetings on the 10th anniversary of the Cambodian people's 17 April victory over the U.S. imperialists. The message said, among other things:

The victory won by the Cambodian army and people on 17 April 1975 over the U.S. imperialists was a most significant contribution to defeating U.S. imperialism on the Indochinese peninsulas.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP with Comrade Heng Samrin as its head, (?we) have succeeded our forefathers' tradition of militant solidarity, fought and liberated our fatherland and the people from the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan murderers, and rebuilt our country, thus making it develop steadily in all fields within only a short time.

I am convinced that relations between our two peoples and countries will further contribute to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

I wish you, all members of the Lao Front for National Construction, and all fraternal Lao people greater victories in your glorious revolutionary cause for defending and building your fatherland as well as the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

May the special friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two fronts and peoples of Cambodia and Laos and that of the three Indochinese countries develop with each passing day.

CSO: 4212/73

7 June 1985

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PHNOM PENH MEETING MARKS WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

BK140651 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] At 0800 on 14 May, a solemn meeting was held at the Basak festival hall to mark the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty 14 May 1955-14 May 1985. Honoring the meeting with their presence were, among others, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Sim Ka, member of the party Central Committee and minister in charge of the control of state affairs; Comrade Men Sam-An, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission. On the foreign side, there were comrade ambassadors from countries which are members of the Warsaw Treaty and comrade ambassadors from Vietnam and Laos accredited Cambodia. Also attending the occasion were leading cadres of state institutions, front, mass organizations; cadres from various central services and ministries; and representatives from the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces, monks, intellectuals and ethnic minorities. Representatives from embassies of friendly countries accredited to Cambodia and many foreign guests were also present.

After saluting the Internationale and paying homage to fallen cadres, party members, combatants, and people who died for the cause of peace and socialism, Comrade Chea Soth made a speech pointing out in detail the significance of the Warsaw Treaty and expressing vigorous support for every peace initiative and reasonable proposal put forward by the Warsaw Pact members to avoid nuclear war and war in outer space, save mankind, and to lessen international tension for world security, disarmament, and long-lasting peace.

Afterward, Comrade Ludwik Klockowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic, gave a return speech highlighting the reactionary policy of western superpowers led by the United States which, with greedy ambitions of ruling over the world, have created an aggressive military block--NATO--aimed at opposing communism and various progressive forces in the world. The comrade ambassador stressed that the Warsaw Treaty is a gathering of countries in the socialist community to oppose and check the warmongering policies of imperialist countries and aimed at defending every revolutionary gain for peace and the peaceful life of mankind in the world.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

ENVOY'S RECEPTION MARKS CSSR NATIONAL DAY

BK101231 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia, organized a reception at 1830 on 9 May at the Vat Phnum Hotel to mark the 40th anniversary of CSSR's liberation by the Soviet Red Army.

Present on that occasion were Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the party, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Sim Ka, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State Affairs Inspectorate; female comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; as well as many comrade members of the party Central Committee, leaders of state institutions, front and mass organizations, and comrade ambassadors and representatives of various friendly countries accredited to Cambodia.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Jiri Vesely stressed the heroism and great sacrifices of the Soviet Army and people in liberating the CSSR from the aggression of the Hitlerite fascists. He talked about the new achievements scored by the Czechoslovak people in building their country with strong assistance from the Soviet Union. The comrade ambassador also expressed his strong support for the policy of peace and all efforts of the three Indochinese countries, especially for the revolutionary cause of the Cambodian people.

In response, Comrade Chea Soth emphasized that the Cambodian people have always learned from the heroic model of the Czechoslovak People's Army which stood shoulder-to-shoulder with the Soviet Army in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and scored great victory. The comrade also thanked the Czechoslovak party, government, and people for their assistance to the Cambodian people--spiritual and material--in the cause of defending and building their country.

CSO: 4212/73

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SOTH ATTENDS POETRY READING CONTEST

BK110948 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpts] On 9 May the Education Ministry held a poetry reading contest at the Cambodia-USSR Friendship Institute for Higher Education to search for poetry reading techniques and to revive Cambodian poetry which has been plunged into an ocean of tears and blood by the traitorous Pol Pot clique for almost 4 years.

Attending this contest were Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister; Comrade Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Pen Navouth, education minister; leading cadres from various central services; and many cadres from other services.

The contest went on for a full day with the participation of 62 candidates who read 62 poems. The 62 poems reflect efforts of candidates in poetry writing. These are students, schoolchildren, cadres, and personnel of the Education Ministry who took part with a spirit to preserve Cambodian cultural heritage and in a resolute will to build a socialist culturally [word indistinct].

At the end of contest, Comrade Hang Chuon, deputy education minister, announced the winners and presented awards to 64 [number as heard] candidates who were outstanding in their reading. This represents the high appreciation of our party and state for the efforts of all cadres in poetry.

CSO: 4212/73

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

KAMPUCHEA VIEWS RAINY SEASON CROPPING CAMPAIGN

BK081406 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 May 85

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Actively Prepare To Launch the Rainy Season Cropping Campaign"]

[Text] According to the recapitulation of experiences traditionally made by our people every year after having joyously celebrated the national festival of Chol Chhnam Thmei [traditional new year's day], our people in all regions start mobilizing all forces and means and preparing all conditions to engage in rainy season agricultural production efforts. This year, we enter the rainy season following the great successes of our armed forces and people along the Cambodian-Thai border.

In the greetings message of Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin on the occasion of Chol Chhnam Thmei and in the circular dated 4 February and the meetings on 1 April and 11 April of the Council of Ministers, the close attention of the party and state was clearly demonstrated through their determination to lead and counsel the people in the implementation of the 1985 plan, particularly in the field of agricultural production, which is the foundation for the stability and progress of our revolution. In order to fulfill and overfulfill the plan, leading cadres in all localities must pay attention to two key issues: growing crops on existing cultivable acreage while taking measures to reclaim fallow land, and implementing to the best of their ability the intensive cropping method on all kinds of crops, especially rice.

According to past experiences in all localities, we see that in May, June, and July—the period for broadcasting seeds and the beginning of the transplanting process—there is generally little or just enough rain, which is quite unsteady. After June, when the seedlings become mature, the peasants are busy transplanting, and in some regions the rice plants are being tilled, we generally encounter drought. Now that we can predict the peculiarities of the weather in our country, leading cadres of hamlets, communes, and solidarity groups for production must explain to the people the importance of irrigation work and exhort them to participate diligently in the movement to build ricefield embankments and small- and medium-size drainage ditch networks in accordance with the slogan: The state and the people join hands in construction. In particular, based on the peculiarities of the terrain and actual experiences of

each locality, efforts must be made to tightly preserve water in ricefields, reservoirs, and ditches to ensure availability of water for the early completion of the transplanting work. Moreover, efforts must be made to preserve water throughout the rainy season and to keep it available for the coming dry season in order to avoid the phenomenon of water shortage in the middle and at the end of the season.

In localities in which the terrain is either too high, too low, or too hilly, making it difficult to preserve water, it is necessary to dig canals so that water can flow through a correctly designated passageway to avoid negligently allowing water to drain away in a disorderly manner across the ricefields, thus wearing out the land through erosion. Parallel to that, all localities must caution the people to be ready to repair and make additional means in service of agricultural production such as scooping and pumping devices, both primitive and modern. It is imperative to clearly define the potential, capability, and usage sites of the existing pumping machines in all localities and to report all data to the higher authorities so that the provincial authorities can take appropriate steps in providing fuel oil and spare parts and make necessary intervention to counter all eventual water shortages.

Each locality must heighten its sense of mastery and economy in the use of rain water, fuel, oil, and productive power and means and avoid such unhealthy phenomena as wastefulness, embezzlement of state property, and incorrect use of equipment entrusted by the higher authorities, thus causing inaction in the agricultural production movement.

At present, a number of regions possess vast land for cropping and have all the potentials to grow broadcast rice and floating rice, such as Battambang, Prey Veng, Takeo, and Kompong Chhnang Provinces. The provincial agricultural offices must cooperate with the local authorities in organizing mobile plowing groups according to the prevailing conditions and vastness of the acreage, paying close attention to effectiveness and yield. At the same time, consideration must be taken in correctly balancing the area of the land to be plowed and the availability of the seeds to be sown and transplanted. Avoid spending manpower and fuel to plow land that will be left fallow because of lack of seeds.

Regarding localities in which double cropping is possible during a single rainy season, the local authorities must proceed with the preparations of conditions, tools for plowing, seeds, fertilizer, and means to regulate the level of water in the ricefields, seeing to it that once production efforts start, everything is available and ready. Also in this case, it is required that the district and provincial agricultural service cadres cooperate closely and frequently with the localities in order to provide technical counsel and production techniques to the localities and grasp their real needs so that they can cooperate with the higher authorities in seeking out timely and appropriate solutions, thus winning the confidence and trust of the peasantry and making them determined to fulfill the production plan of our state.

Another issue on which each locality must focus is that along with the work to transplant rice on existing riceland, plans must be worked out to reclaim and further expand the cultivable acreage, particularly in the densely populated but land-scarce regions. So far, Takeo Province has been outstanding in

this work as the localities have concurrently implemented propaganda and education measures and organized people in the city and townships who volunteered to set up new hamlets and new communes in wasteland with the moral and material assistance of the authorities and people staying in the rear who have helped them to build houses and reclaim ricefields and orchards; provided them with draft animals, seeds, and fertilizer ensured security for them; and reduced or relaxed their payment of patriotic contributions. This excellent experience has been broadly disseminated and successfully implemented in a number of other localities.

Regarding the intensive cropping work, more and more people have grasped its importance and have gained greater experiences in introducing new, progressive techniques into cropping. To implement the intensive cropping work successfully does not mean merely to get a high yield. It should help make it possible for the localities to practice double cropping and double harvest within a season, thus bringing rapid changes and development in local living conditions. Last year, despite encountering droughts and shortages of chemical fertilizer, a number of provinces managed to produce a yield of 2.5 to 3 metric tons per hectare. For instance, Kompong Cham Province and Phnom Penh city realized a yield of 2.5 metric tons per hectare, while Kandal, Kompong Thom, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, and Kompong Speu Provinces turned out 2.3 metric tons per hectare.

Based on [words indistinct] so far, during this rainy season the whole country plans to practice intensive cropping on 290,000 hectares, paying prime attention to the short-term IR-36 and BR-42 varieties. In implementing the intensive cropping method, all localities must pay attention to the key factors: water, seeds, and fertilizer availability, planting techniques; protection; and harvest. At the same time, attention must be focused on organizing and establishing intensive cropping zones, model zones, and export-oriented farm production zones in order to select good experiences for broad dissemination among our people, enabling them to learn from, draw lessons, and emulate them. In this connection, the provincial and municipal authorities and especially the Agriculture Ministry must assign agronomist cadres to go directly to the localities and must give priority to the supply of necessary equipment. The authorities of all localities and the heads of the solidarity groups for production must urge our peasants to heighten their sense of hard work to grow all kinds of food crops and industrial crops everywhere, to strive hard to expand the family-run economy and raise their own living standards, and to contribute to improving the outlook of our fatherland. Party members, cadres, and the people as a whole must regard the rainy season agricultural production work as the most important task and must pledge to cooperate closely with each other and heighten vigilance against all enemy sabotage activities. Each locality must raise its sense of mastery, lively creativeness, and thriftiness and vow to make this rainy season a great success.

CSO: 4212/73

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 6-12 MAY

BK130437 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 6-12 May:

National level: According to Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1103 GMT on 12 May, by the end [of] April, the Agriculture Ministry in cooperation with the Post, Transport, and Communications Ministry, had carried 3,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, 940 liters of insecticides, and 690 liters of weedkiller to the provinces of Kandal, Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, Takeo, Siem Reap, Pursat, Kampot, and Kompong Speu.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 6 May broadcast a report saying that during the first 3 months of 1985, women in the province planted over 30,000 hectares of dry season rice and harvested more than 9,000 hectares of rice. In another report at 1300 GMT on 6 May, the radio says that peasants in Tram Kak District sold more than 1,000 metric tons of paddy to the state. According to SPK in French at 0435 GMT on 8 May, by the end of April, tractor drivers of the Agriculture Ministry tilled had 10,400 hectares of land, out of the planned 15,000 hectares, for peasants in Kaoh Andet and Boreicholasa districts. SPK in English at 1111 GMT on 12 May transmitted the following report:

Peasants in the province plan to put 178,800 hectares under rice, including 20,000 hectares of floating rice for the monsoon season cropping which has just begun. The provincial agriculture service has also provided 20,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, 15,000 liters of petrol, 13,000 tons of rice seeds, and a quantity of farm instruments to the population. Last year they brought in 114,182 hectares of rice with an output of 1 ton per hectare, and 6,000 hectares of subsidiary crops. In mid-April, peasants at Prey Kabbas District completely harvested the 2,664 hectares of dry season rice, with an output of 1.5 tons per hectare. Moreover, peasants in Tram Kak District sold 1,130 tons of surplus rice to the state. Meanwhile, tractors of the Ministry of Agriculture helped peasants plough 1,200 hectares to boost up their rice cropping in this monsoon season.

At 0401 GMT on 11 May, SPK in French says that by the end of April, peasants in Treang District harvested 2,400 hectares of rice or 50 percent of the area cultivated during the dry season.

Kandal Province: At 1300 GMT on 8 May the radio reports that peasants in the province have harvested 11,300 hectares of dry season rice out of the 29,400 hectares planted and adds that the province plans to grow 80,000 hectares of rainy season rice, including 17,000 hectares of floating rice, 4,000 hectares of short-term rice, and 8,000 hectares of IR-36 rice. SPK in French at 0435 GMT on 8 May reports that by the end of April, peasants in Lvea En District had harvested 1,180 hectares of rice or 50 percent of the area cultivated during the dry season with an average yield of 3 metric tons per hectare.

Prey Veng Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 10 May reports that by 20 April, peasants in Peareang District had transplanted 5,420 hectares of rice and 360 hectares of IR-36 rice and harvested 1,580 hectares of rice with a yield of 2,380 metric tons. At 0401 GMT on 11 May, SPK in French reports that by the end of April, [phrase indistinct] metric tons of paddy to the state. According to the radio at 1300 GMT on 11 May, by the end of March, peasants in Baphnum District harvested over 900 hectares of dry season rice.

Kompong Speu Province: At 0430 GMT on 12 May, the radio says that peasants in the province planted 750 hectares of dry season rice and, by 29 April, had harvested more than 200 hectares of it.

Kratie Province: According to SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 11 May, despite dryness and flood, peasants in the province covered about 17,650 hectares with paddy and hundreds of hectares with industrial and subsidiary crops; moreover, they sold to the state 3,600 tons of surplus rice.

CSO: 4212/73

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

'PROPAGANDIST' DEALS WITH RICE PLANTING TARGETS

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14, 15, 16 May 85

[14 May 85]

[Article from THE PROPAGANDIST: "Prepare Conditions for the 1985 Rainy Season Production Campaign"]

[Text] The plan for production in 1985 aims at realizing the following four goals: to have sufficient food to meet the people's material needs; to have a stockpile of food and seeds; to have farm products available for export to earn foreign exchange; and to have raw materials available for industry.

In 1984, our production efforts were badly impaired by natural disasters in the form of drought and flood resulting in shortages, especially of rice, making it impossible for us to ensure the provision of food for our people. This is a problem that our party, state, and people must solve together. Therefore, the 1985 rainy season is of special importance calling on all of us to strive to the utmost in order to accelerate production, our main duty, as vigorously as possible so as to fulfill the above-cited four goals and fittingly parallel the great victories we won along the border during the past dry season. Therefore, the 1985 production plan must accord with the above-mentioned goals.

Let us recall the production targets for 1985, particularly for rice production:

A. Rainy season rice: 1.7 million hectares, including 160,000 hectares of floating rice, 148,000 hectares of early rice, 728,000 hectares of ordinary rice, and 564,000 hectares of late rice [figures as heard]. Average yield: 1.16 metric tons per hectare. Volume of production: 1.97 million metric tons out of 1.7 million hectares.

We have set the acreage for intensive cropping as follows: intensive cropping for early rice: 190,000 hectares; and for ordinary rice: 100,000 hectares. Total area for intensive cropping: 290,000 hectares. Of this, 98,500 hectares of both early and ordinary rice are set aside for advanced intensive cropping using correct planting techniques regarding the growing, nurturing, fertilizer application, and protection. The rest concerns ordinary intensive cropping methods which involve the application of organic fertilizer and simple nurturing efforts such as weeding and keeping water available.

B. The dry season: 150,000 hectares of the dry season rice are scheduled for intensive cropping with an average yield of 2.2 metric tons per hectare. The total acreage for the whole year: 1.85 million hectares. The volume of production: 2.3 metric tons with an average yield of 1.24 metric tons per hectare.

C. Plan for production of export-oriented rice. Total land area: 30,000 hectares, total volume of production: 40,000 metric tons. This plan is to be implemented in Battambang, Kompong Thom, Pursat, Kompong Speu, Takeo, and Prey Veng Province.

To realize the goals of the above plan, it is imperative to make the following preparations:

1. Plowing: Measures should be taken to have tractors plow land early in the season, particularly concentrating on floating, broadcast, and new-land rice. Plowing should be started from February. The Council of Ministers issued circular No 02 dated 4 February 1985 setting measures to be taken to prepare conditions and encourage plowing with tractors in a timely manner and according to the needs of the localities by facilitating the supply of fuel oil and standardizing the plowing fees according to prevailing local conditions. So far, we have plowed 32,509 hectares of land with tractors and we are actively continuing this work in order to fulfill the targets of 200,000 hectares before the fall of heavy rain. In this connection, the Agriculture Ministry has made 450 tractors available and has sent 379 of them to the provinces. Battambang Province has pooled in 181 additional tractors. In 1985, we have been able to make better preparations for plowing with tractors than in previous years. However, there have been some instances of lateness if we compare the plowing speed with the time past. Therefore, it is imperative to launch a timely and vigorous offensive in this area.

The rain has started falling. Our peasants must thereby make draft animals, plows, hoes, and spades ready in order to start tilling land early in the season. In particular, efforts should be concentrated on regions which can grow rice early in the season by using short-term strains. It is imperative to encourage the vigorous planting of rice early in the season in order to advance toward increasing the number of croppings in each region and also to have grain available as food and seeds for future production.

The localities, groups, villages, communes, and districts must encourage the population to make good preparations and must see to it that vaccinations are provided to prevent contagious diseases, care is taken for cattle, and drastic measures are taken to fight the arbitrary slaughter of oxen and buffalo for meat and against the practice by dishonest merchants who illegally move cattle herds from place to place. At the same time, law and practice must be smoothed out to facilitate the movement of herds from one place where there are too many cattle to another place where cattle are scarce, a movement that should be done with the authorization of the state. In this way, we can ensure the availability of [word indistinct] to prepare conditions for plowing early in the season and prevent leaving the time pass by idly without cause. To be continued.

[15 May 85]

["Continuation" of THE PROPAGANDIST article: "Prepare Conditions for the 1985 Rainy Season Production Campaign"]

[Text] 2. Measures to solve the problem of seed availability: This year, we are faced with shortages of a quantity of floating rice seeds. Therefore, provinces suffering from shortages of this type of seeds must take the following measures:

Shortage-affected provinces must purchase or barter seeds from provinces which have a surplus of seeds or from Vietnamese sister provinces. In the barter system, the authorities must use food grain to barter for the seeds to be distributed to needy peasants. The inhabitants may also barter with each other. In this connection, a number of provinces have already implemented this method with success while the population has also engaged in the barter system with some success. The same method is applicable for seeds of other types should there be any shortages. Therefore, all localities must work out measures to solve this problem in time. Do not create difficulties in the bartering of seeds, but drastic measures should be taken to prevent barter by dishonest merchants who violate state laws.

In the use of seeds, attention should be paid to selecting and screening only good seeds with high yield, which are resistant to pests, diseases, and so on. Measures should be taken to produce good seeds in each village with each producing seeds on at least 2 hectares during the current rainy season in order to widely strengthen and disseminate good seeds, thus ensuring high-quality production efforts.

The seed factor is very important. We cannot get high yield without good seeds.

3. Measures to solve the problem of water conservancy:

Preparations should be well taken in order to ensure production. The central authorities have already taken measures by sending teams to repair major dams, ditches, and reservoirs in order to preserve water for use in case of drought. Anti-drought water pumping teams have already been prepared to be sent to the provinces. Regarding the fuel for water pumping, the Council of Ministers issued circular No 03 dated 28 February 1985 defining the conditions for the use of fuel oil for water pumping at the request of the population by facilitating everything so that water pumping can be carried out in time and with high efficiency. The provinces and localities are requested to firmly grasp the meaning of this circular, to prepare conditions and work out plans to use fuel properly in accordance with the needs, and to see to it that fuel oil is supplied in time, avoiding hitches from undue mistakes. At the same time, the localities must advise and encourage the masses to repair dams, ditches, and reservoirs, to build small ditch systems and ricefield embankments as from now, and to make primitive tools such as scoops, wheels, pails, and so on available to bring water into ricefields. If possible, water should be pumped into ricefields with the use of primitive tools in order to avoid completely relying on mechanical water pumps. The provinces should prepare conditions for repairing water pumps and making fuel oil available in order to contribute to solving the problem of water conservancy for the people.

4. Measures to solve the problem of fertilizer availability:

The localities must whip up a mass movement to collect and save natural fertilizer on a wide scale. Each household must be encouraged to dig a pit to collect organic fertilizer, and so must each solidarity group. As for the first-category solidarity group, it may be authorized to purchase fertilizer from the families to be used in collective ricefields using the rice from the harvest to pay for the purchase at rates agreed upon within the group. Natural fertilizer includes cattle droppings, chicken and duck droppings, java weeds, and compost which is a mixture of kitchen leftovers, tree leaves, and animal urine. The masses should be encouraged to correctly collect natural fertilizer. Each pit should be tightly roofed.

In Cambodia, the use of natural fertilizer has proved to be highly productive. We should, therefore, fully capitalize on this potential in order to solve the problem of fertilizer shortage and to improve the quality of our riceland from year to year, thus ensuring a high rice yield.

The collection of natural fertilizer should be made regularly. Some regions have been carrying this task for years. However, a large number of other regions has not yet been correctly implementing this task of natural fertilizer collecting. Therefore, the authorities must pay attention to this problem and must whip up a campaign to collect fertilizer. Any groups or families implementing this task well should be encouraged and rewarded.

Our country is still very poor. We do not have enough resources to import chemical fertilizer. Moreover, chemical fertilizer is only an additive to boost the fertility of land; it is not an agent to improve our soil. Therefore, we should not completely rely on the use of chemical fertilizer. The use of chemical fertilizer should be in accordance with its formula. It cannot be used according to our judgment or our opinion. Using 10 to 20 kg of chemical fertilizer for 1 hectare of land is worthless.

During the rainy season of 1985, the Agriculture Ministry has distributed 4,312 metric tons of chemical fertilizer among the provinces. More of it will be distributed later. The provinces are requested to quickly draw up forms to receive fertilizer to be used in time.

5. Measures to protect crops:

Attention should be made to the protection of crops. Water and fertilizer will be useless if the crops are destroyed by insects or rats. Normally, richly using fertilizer makes the crops grow well and at the same time entices insects and rats to destroy the crops. Therefore, conditions should be prepared to protect the crops, such as encouraging the masses to weed out the ricefields or cut the grass on embankments, for grass is the best refuge for insects. Insecticide sprayers and other tools should be made available to exterminate insects and rats. The Agriculture Ministry has already drafted plan to distribute some 70 metric tons of poison to the provinces. All provinces are requested to apply forms and receive poison for use. Along with using

poison, the masses should be encouraged to observe days of combat against rats using sticks and dogs. The anti-rat days should be widely observed. The masses should also be encouraged to raise ducks and let them loose in the ricefields so that they eat up the insects. Bans should be imposed on the killing of creatures useful to agriculture such as *gracupica nigricollis*, teals, mynahs, boars, frogs, and toads as they feast on vermin.

Students should be encouraged to go into the ricefields to pick out insects and worms after being briefed correctly on how to avoid damaging the crops. Lamps can also be used at night to attract butterflies to be destroyed. Localities should pay close attention to this problem so that we can reap well and increase production. [the radio says "to be continued"]

[16 May 85]

["Continuation" of THE PROPAGANDIST article: "Prepare Conditions for the 1985 Rainy Season Production Campaign"]

[Text] 6. Measures to strengthen solidarity groups and reclaim land:

In addition to all these measures, strengthening solidarity groups for production is a key factor for advancing toward fulfilling all the tasks and plans of the party and state. The second-category groups now make up some 60 percent of the solidarity groups for production. In other words, on a national scale, they are groups that suit the development stages of our people's ideological, political, and administrative capacity. Therefore, it is imperative that we correctly manage, distribute, and control land and exhort the people to love each other, assist each other, and share weal and woe with each other, gradually increasing their willingness to earn their living collectively in order to advance toward transforming them into first-category groups. Regarding the first-category groups, which make up some 25 percent, it is also imperative that the role and management capacity of the leaders for these groups be strengthened in order to bring about political, ideological, and organizational stability. To do this, the authorities must assign cadres to teach and counsel the people and all solidarity groups so that they will clearly understand party and state policy, particularly the policy on management of solidarity groups for production. At the same time, moral and material encouragement and assistance should be given to model groups and villages.

In light of the directive issued by the national committee supervising the movement to consolidate solidarity groups, many provinces and municipalities began courses to train cadres from various provincial, municipal, district, ward, commune, village, and group offices in this matter during the first quarter. The Agriculture Ministry has also assigned cadres to take part in this movement to explain documents on how to manage solidarity groups for production. At the same time, the ministry has appointed additional cadres to go to the solidarity groups for a period of 2 years to help them strengthen themselves.

It is imperative to pay special attention to exhorting the people to take part in reclaiming fallow land by properly assigning adequate manpower to cope with the existing land in each locality. In particular, it is necessary to educate and exhort the people in the towns, cities, provincial capitals, and densely-populated areas to volunteer to live in new villages and communes set up on fallow land by providing them with material, moral, and organizational assistance.

7. Measures to enhance leadership and advice in organizing and implementing the plan:

The state plan encompasses a 2-year period; therefore, it is necessary to have proper leadership and advice in organizing and implementing it. The authorities at all levels and in the provinces, particularly in the agricultural department, must enhance leadership and advice in implementing the work targets and the plan and measures to accelerate the current rainy season rice production campaign. Everyone concerned must actively implement all party and state circulars related to production. Work should be directed right on the spot in order to educate and guide the people in the implementation of all these measures. It is imperative that the situation and requirements of production work be grasped and that correct and timely solutions to all prevailing problems be diligently found. Principles should be established regarding the organization and implementation of the production work and efforts should be made to thoroughly monitor and supervise implementation. Careless and dispirited work should be avoided.

In commune, district, or provincial sites, it is wise to set up special committees to supervise intensive cropping efforts in order to speed up and closely monitor the undertakings. Urgent problems should be solved independently. In case they are too difficult to be solved by the local authorities, help from the higher authorities should be sought out without delay. All levels and sectors should pool existing resources in order to vigorously accelerate the production efforts in line with the spirit of Circular No 22 of the Council of Minister regarding the launching of the campaign to serve the agricultural production and the people's living conditions.

The objectives and aspirations of this campaign are to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan to increase agricultural production during the 1984-1985 dry season and the 1985 rainy season; to ensure the livelihood of the people in regions affected by natural disasters during the last rainy season; to boost the fighting spirit and sense of responsibility of leading cadres at the central level; and to see to it that the local administration takes care of security for crop-producing regions, ensuring that production efforts proceed smoothly from plowing to harvest.

In order to powerfully launch the rainy season rice production movement, the Agriculture Ministry is to hold a work conference to which provincial and municipal authorities concerned are invited to discuss the organization and implementation of production work in a methodical manner.

Implementing the resolutions of the national cadres conference regarding the policy toward the peasants, the Agriculture Ministry has set up a committee to work out a policy in this connection. Based on this policy, the Agriculture Ministry has been organizing model rice producing centers on which it has focused material, equipment, technical, and moral support. In the first step, we set up a rice produce development center at Sre Ampil, Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, on some 3,200 hectares of land for both the rainy and dry seasons. We will expand this work widely to the major rice-growing provinces.

This year, the party and state have paid prime attention to accelerating the production movement by, for instance, facilitating to the best of their ability the supply of materials and productive means in accordance with the spirit of circulars 02 and 03 of the Council of Ministers. All localities are requested to organize and implement the productive work as powerfully and efficiently as possible as a gesture in response to the endeavors of our party and state. If we succeed in this year's rainy season production plan, particularly the production of food, we can proudly say that we have made a contribution of the greatest significance to defending and building our Cambodian fatherland.

CSO: 4212/74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIMS VISITS KOMPONG CHAM PROVINCE 16 MAY

BK171209 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] A delegation of the party, government, and front of the PRK led by Comrade Chea Sim--member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council--paid an official visit to Kompong Cham Province on 16 May. During this day-long visit, the delegation attended the second provincial front congress joined by many Buddhist monks and cadres and employees of units and offices in the province. Comrade Chea Sim warmly praised the cadres, personnel, workers, and people of Kompong Cham Province for launching an enthusiastic mass movement to participate in the three revolutionary currents, particularly in proselytizing misled persons to return to the fold. The comrade National Assembly chairman also urged the congress participants to work hard to strengthen and expand the front organization and to enhance solidarity between the people and the army, especially with the Vietnamese volunteer army, in order to contribute to the cause of defending and rebuilding the fatherland step by step toward authentic socialism. Our party, government, and front delegation also presented some gifts of cigarettes, books, sarongs, and scarves to the provincial front committee to be distributed to the victims of last year's natural disasters, the families of fallen heroes, and the families of disabled soldiers.

After attending the congress, the delegation also met with provincial party and people's revolutionary committee officials in order to get a clear insight in the various fields, particularly economic and local administration, of Kompong Cham Province.

The party, state, and front delegation returned to Phnom Penh safely that afternoon.

CSO: 4212/74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

107 'BANDITS' PUT OUT OF ACTION IN 16 OPERATIONS

BK170722 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 May 85

[From "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Text] According to the tally of results recorded from all battlefields throughout the country, in 16 operations we put out of action 107 bandits, killing 36 on the spot and capturing 32. Moreover, we persuaded 40 misled persons to abandon the enemy ranks and return to live in the national society. We seized 56 assorted weapons in the process.

Among the noteworthy actions between 27 April and 3 May: The armed forces of Battambang Province conducted 15 sweeping operations against the bandits throughout the province, killing 7 of them on the spot, wounding 17, and capturing 5. We seized nine assorted weapons, including a K-54 pistol, a B-40, and an RPD. Moreover, we seized a large quantity of war materiel. Later, some 40 bandits sneaked in across the border in 3 prongs to recapture a position held by our revolutionary armed forces at Hill 348 at the head of Route 56. Despite the firecover from Thai aircraft and artillery, the bandits were intercepted by our highly vigilant and valiant revolutionary armed forces. Suffering a shameful setback, the bandits were forced to retreat to Thai territory, leaving behind 8 bodies and taking with them 13 wounded, including 9 Thai soldiers. We seized a large quantity of weapons and war materiel.

This cursory report on the successes of our forces shows that our revolutionary armed forces, militia, and people, enjoying the close cooperation of the Vietnamese volunteer forces, have become highly experienced in combat, have been very active, and have worked hard in carrying out all aspects of their duty, successfully protecting all their positions along the Cambodian-Thai border and ensuring good security for the local population. In sum, our revolution has steadily developed and matured in all fields. This causes the gradual collapse of the bandits and Sereika forces of all stripes. A large number of them have lost faith in the so-called coalition government and have rallied to the national society.

CSO: 4212/74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS THANK LAO COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

BK150756 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Recently, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Souphanouvong, state president and chairman of the LPDR's Supreme People's Council; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Lao foreign ministers, for their congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the Cambodian people's victory over the U.S. imperialists and aggressors. The message stressed:

On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the entire Cambodian people, and in our own names, we are very glad to express our sincere thanks for the best wishes and warm congratulations you sent us on the 10th anniversary of the Cambodian people's victory over the U.S. imperialists and lackeys. The KPRP and the Cambodian Government and people are always grateful to the LPRP and the fraternal Lao Government and people for their assistance and support for Cambodia's revolutionary cause which have further strengthened and developed the Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam militant solidarity for the benefit of each country for peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

We wish that the special relations, militant solidarity, and multifarious cooperation between our two parties, governments, and peoples, and among the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese peoples will expand, develop, and remain forever. We wish you good health and new successes in your noble tasks.

CSO: 4212/74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DAY OF HATRED AGAINST POL POT

BK150721 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 13 May 85

[Directive of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission on day of hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot regime--date not given]

[Text] The fifth session of the first National Assembly decided that 20 May every year is to be observed as the day of hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Implementing this decision of the National Assembly, the Central Propaganda and Education Commission would like to issue the following instructions:

I. Propaganda Objective:

1. To nurture hatred against the traitorous and genocidal Pol Pot clique and its masters--the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists; to nurture hatred against the reactionary Cambodians of all stripes who are colluding and joining hands with the genocidal Pol Pot clique in committing new crimes to obstruct the peaceful life of our people; and to turn our hatred against the enemies into a determination to intensify our tasks of attacking and sweeping up the enemies in the interior of the country, to join in the campaign to proselytize the misled persons, to stimulate the 1985 rainy-season rice production, and to build firm village and commune administrations.

II. Organizational Measures:

on 20 May Phnom Penh capital, all provinces, cities, districts, communes, and villages must organize a mass meeting at the place where an inscription stone about this day has been erected or the place where this inscription stone will be erected. All districts must assist all communes and villages in organizing an appropriate mass meeting and in turning the hatred into actual revolutionary activities in fighting the enemies, proselytizing the misled persons, and carrying out the rainy-season rice production tasks. The context of the speech to be read at the meeting must be based on this propaganda objective (?and an) article in the issue No 5 THE PROPAGANDIST. In Phnom Penh, the permanent committee for organizing the celebrations of national and international holidays

is responsible for organizing this meeting. The central sectors, provinces, cities, and localities must organize ceremonies paying homage to the dead at places where there are symbols of hatred or mass graves and clean up cemeteries for KPRAF combatants and Vietnamese Army volunteers. The central sectors must organize ceremonies including laying wreaths to pay homage to the souls of the dead at the monuments commemorating the fallen Cambodian combatants and the good deeds of the Vietnamese combatants. All mass organizations in villages, communes, factories, enterprises, schools, hospitals, ministries, and KPRAF units must organize get-togethers to discuss and exchange views in accordance with this propaganda objective and discuss plans to turn the hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot regime and all the new, criminal maneuvers of the Sihanouk-Son Sann reactionaries into actual revolutionary activities in the current rainy season, and discuss all the immediate tasks assigned to each locality and unit.

All localities must organize ceremonies dedicated to the souls of all those killed during the genocidal regime and to all the revolutionary combatants--both Cambodian and Vietnamese--who sacrificed their lives for the cause of national liberation and defense. The KUFNCD National Council must set up concrete guidelines for its branches so that they can help educate Buddhist monks in all monasteries. It must also organize a get-together with intellectuals at all central ministries and offices. Subjects to be discussed at this get-together must deal with points defined in the propaganda objective described above. All families must review the names of those who were killed or separated due to the genocidal Pol Pot regime and during the clique's activities to sabotage our people's rebirth. All levels and all sectors must take good care of orphans, the aged, and families of those innocent persons killed by the Pol Pot clique. Pay attention to encouraging sorrowful families, that is families whose relatives are in the enemy ranks, to join such activities as writing letters to or taking part in movement to win back the misled persons. Organize campaigns to encourage all to turn hatred into determination to carry out the immediate tasks in this 1985 rainy season.

The mass cultural directorate must republish the photographs of the crimes committed by the genocidal Pol Pot regime to be sent to the provinces for display during get-togethers.

The press, radio, television, and SPK must from (720) to 24 May carry articles or spots in accordance with these propaganda objectives.

The Foreign Ministry must inform the Vietnamese and Lao friends about this matter and ask them to join in our activities on this occasion.

The Central Propaganda and Education Commission hopes and firmly believes that all central ministries and offices, provinces, cities, districts, communes, and villages will successfully organize ceremonies marking the day of hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot regime on 20 May and will sum up results and send them to the commission before the end of May 1985.

Slogans: 1. All fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and friends who were massacred by the genocidal Pol Pot regime call on all of us to take an active part in the revolutionary activities. 2. Enhance the dry-season victories, carry on the fight against the enemies, stimulate the movement to proselytize the misled persons, and successfully carry out the rainy-season production drive.

7 June 1985

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PHOTO EXHIBITION ON HO CHI MINH OPENS

BK180624 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] The KUFNCD National Council in close cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Culture and Hanoi's Ho Chi Minh Museum opened a photo exhibition on the life and work of President Ho Chi Minh at the Basak riverfront national exhibition hall on the afternoon of 17 May. This exhibition is held in connection with President Ho Chi Minh's 95th birthday. Attending the opening ceremony were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; female Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Chheng Phon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of information and culture; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, and chairman of the PRK-SRV friendship association; Comrade Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; comrade ministers, deputy ministers, department chiefs and deputy chiefs, assistants to ministers, cadres, and personnel from various ministries, offices, and mass organizations; and many intellectuals and ethnic nationalities. The ambassadors and charge d'affaires from various embassies in Cambodia were also present.

Comrade Chea Sim and Ngo Dien cut the ribbon as a gesture of official opening of the exhibition. The exhibition is made up of 250 black and white photos and drawings that reflect President Ho Chi Minh's arduous struggle to seek ways for liberating Vietnam from French colonialism and U.S. imperialism. This exhibition also displays the heroic model set by President Ho Chi Minh, the outstanding leader of the CPV and the most famous combatant of the international communist movement. This exhibition will enable our Cambodian cadres, personnel, workers, and people to learn from the good experiences and good examples of President Ho Chi Minh so that they can effectively contribute to the cause of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland toward socialism.

CSO: 4212/74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CSSR--Phnom Penh, 17 May (SPK)--A party and government delegation of Kampuchea returned in Phnom Penh Thursday, after attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovak people's victory over the Hitlerite fascists. The delegation led by Kim Yin, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and general director of the Kampuchean radio and television, was welcomed back at Pochentong Airport by Prachsun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee; Van Sengli and Uk Prathha, deputy general directors of the Kampuchea radio and television, and other Kampuchean officials. Czechoslovak Ambassador Jeri Visely was also on hand. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 17 May 85 BK]

SRV FINANCE DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 16 May (SPK)--A delegation of Vietnam's Ministry of Finance led by its vice minister Le Ba Thuy arrived here this morning for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was received on its arrival by the assistant to the Kampuchean finance minister, Di Lanthai, Vietnamese Embassy Counsellor Nguyen Hoa and other Kampuchean officials. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1179 GMT 16 May 85 BK]

AID FROM INDIA--Phnom Penh, 17 May (SPK)--The Indian Embassy has presented the Ministry of Education with a quantity of goods as aid from the government and people of India. The donation, the third of its kind to the ministry, consists of 100 sewing machines and 669,000 exercise books. Last year the ministry received two consignments totaling 368,380 meters of fabrics, 6,930 rolls of threads and some 999,000 exercise books. India has so far donated a total of 10 million rupees worth in goods to this ministry. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 17 May 85 BK]

AID FROM FRANCE--Phnom Penh, 18 May (SPK)--L'Association de l'Aide Pour le Peuple Cambodgien (A.A.P.C.) in France has donated 387 kg of medicines to Kampuchea. The gift was delivered to the Red Cross of Kampuchea by Ing Meng Kiet, A.A.P.C. president. On this occasion, Dr Mi Samedi, general secretary of the Red Cross of Kampuchea, expressed his profound thanks to the A.A.P.C. for the aid which he said contributes to national defence and construction of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 18 May 85 BK]

SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHEY RETURNEES--Phnom Penh, 18 May (SPK)--During the first 3 months of this year, 309 misled people broke with the enemy rank and rallied to the revolutionary authorities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, bringing [words indistinct] and a large quantity of materials. [Words indistinct] by the revolutionary authorities' clement policy towards the misled and by the crucial division among the enemy rank resulted from their heavy defeats along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Of the returnees, 234 were Polpotists, 63 Sonsannians, and 12 Sihanoukists. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 18 May 85 BK]

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY--Phnom Penh, 11 May (SPK)--Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, has extended warmest greetings to the All-India Congress Committee on the 100th founding anniversary of the All-India Congress Party. In his message General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed the Kampuchean people's solidarity with the Indian people and their support to India's policy for peace and security in the world as well as for cooperation between the two countries. "We are firmly convinced that the relations between our two parties will be continuously strengthened and developed for the interests of the Kampuchean people and the Indian people," Heng Samrin concluded. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 11 May 85]

KRATIE DEFENSE, CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES--The northeastern province of Kratie, which is mainly inhabited by ethnic minorities, has made remarkable achievements in national defence and construction since liberation. Last year, with close cooperation with local militiamen and with Vietnamese Army volunteers, the provincial revolutionary army put out of action 256 Khmer reactionary army remnants. It also captured 107 entrenched enemy agents and seized 72 tons and a quantity of other war materials. Meanwhile, the population persuaded 400 people misled by the enemy propaganda to rally to the revolutionary authorities, bringing along 28 arms and a big quantity of other war equipment. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 11 May 85]

CUBAN STATE COMMITTEE DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 9 May (SPK)--A delegation of the State Committee for Economic Collaboration of Cuba headed by Rodriguez Perez, vice president of the committee and of the Cuba-Kampuchea Commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, left Phnom Penh today, ending its eight-day visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by, among others, Chhea Thaing, deputy minister of public health, and Viriato Moradiaz, Cuban charge d'affaires a.i. While in Kampuchea, the delegation met with Chea Soth, Politbureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning; Vit Kimseng, minister of public health; Khun Chhy, cabinet minister and president of the Kampuchean section of the Cuba-Kampuchea cooperation commission; and Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning. It also visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of genocide, several economic and cultural establishments in Phnom Penh and other places in Kompong Speu and Kandal Provinces. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1201 GMT 9 May 85]

LAO PLANNING DELEGATION LEAVES--Phnom Penh, 11 May (SPK)--A delegation of the Lao State Commission for Planning left Phnom Penh yesterday ending its four-day visit to Kampuchea. While here, the delegation, led by Khamphet Phengmvang, vice chairman of the commission, met with its Vietnamese and Kampuchean counterparts to prepare a conference of the vice chairman of the commissions for planning of the three Indochinese countries to be held here in July. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 11 May 85 BK]

OPERATIONS AGAINST BANDITS--In April, security forces in Kratie Province closely cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army in launching sweeping-up operations against the Pol Pot bandits hiding themselves in the jungle in an attempt to carry out destructive activities. Two enemy refuges were destroyed and a number of enemy soldiers were wounded and six killed on the battlefield. A field radio and some weapons and war materiel were also seized. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 May 85 BK]

MISLED PERSONS RETURN--During the first quarter of this year, Thmar Puok District in Battambang Province received 112 misled persons, who brought with them 27 weapons in addition to ammunition to join the revolution. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 May 85 BK]

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION--In April, Kompong Thom Red Cross distributed 17 metric tons of rice to people in various localities in the province. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 May 85]

SRV STATE PLANNING DELEGATION--On the morning of 9 May, the delegation from the SRV State Planning Commission, led by Comrade Ho Ngoc Nguyen, vice chairman of the Vietnamese State Planning Commission, safely left for home after a successful 1-week official friendship visit to the PRK. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Ti Yav, deputy planning minister; Nhim Vande, deputy planning minister; and others. Nguyen Hoa, adviser of the SRV Embassy in the PRK, was also present. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 May 85 BK]

ATTACK ON 'BANDITS'--Currently, along with firmly defending their positions, our revolutionary forces along the border have increased their vigilance, launched operations to sweep up bandits, and scored successive victories. In mid-April, after receiving a lot of military materiel from Thailand, a group of Pol Pot remnant bandits ventured to hide themselves along the border in an attempt to gather their forces to retake their positions lost in the past dry season. However, always vigilant, our Revolutionary Armed Forces stationed in Zone A along the border took good measures and ambushed a group of bandits. In this surprise attack, we put 20 bandits out of action; the rest fled back to Thailand in disgrace. Our combatants also seized an assortment of 25 weapons, including 10 AK's and 15 heavy weapons. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 May 85]

KOMPONG CHAM FORCES KILL 'BANDITS'--In April, after learning that a group of bandits attempted to carry out activities to interrupt production efforts and plunder people's property in rural localities in Kompong Cham Province, some units of the provincial forces, with heightened vigilance, ambushed the enemy 19 times, killing 13 bandits on the spot and took 1 prisoner; another 17 surrendered to the revolution. We seized an assortment of six weapons, including two B-40 rocket launchers, two AK's, one each of 60-mm and 80-mm mortars, three cases of 12.7-mm ammunition, six B-40 rockets, two hand grenades, and one mine. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 10 May 85]

RETURNEES IN BATTAMBANG--From 6 March to 20 April, the Battambang Provincial Armed Forces, in close collaboration with the district, commune, and hamlet authorities, opened courses for nearly 10,000 inhabitants to explain the lenient policy of our party and state to them. As a result, 112 misled persons reported to the authorities in Battambang Province, bringing along with them 42 assorted weapons. Several women found 1 B-40, 6 AK's, 31 silent weapons, 8 grenades, 2 mines, 1 boat, 76 82-mm shells, and 68 60-mm shells left behind by the enemy. The masses also participated in flushing out hidden enemy agents, collaring 23 of them. During the same period, our armed forces in the province either by themselves or in cooperation with Vietnamese volunteers killed 47 enemy soldiers, wounded 36, and captured 27 others and seized 9 B-40's, 1 B-41, 1 RPD, 1 AK, and a large quantity of equipment. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 May 85 BK]

KOMPONG CHAM FORCES SUCCESS--To expand the dry season victory, the armed forces of Kampong Cham Province, apart from conducting mass agitation work to disseminate the achievements of the revolution and expose enemy maneuvers, recently cooperated with the people in defending well the locality and scoring remarkable successes. During the first quarter of 1985, enemy elements--who were seriously defeated along the border and who have sneaked into the country to carry out plundering activities to survive in rural areas--have been quickly smashed by the combined forces of Kompong Cham Province. In the past quarter, our forces clashed with the enemies 20 times, killing 87 enemy soldiers, wounding 48, taking 28 prisoners, and seizing 30 weapons and a large quantity of military materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 May 85]

CSSR GREETINGS--Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, recently sent a message of thanks and greetings to Comrade Alois Indira, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly. The message said in part: On behalf of the PRK National Assembly, all national assembly members, the entire Cambodian people and in my own name, I would like to express profound and sincere thanks to you, all the federal assembly members, and the people of the CSSR for the warm greetings sent to us on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Cambodian people's liberation from the oppression by U.S. imperialism and neocolonialism. I am firmly convinced that the relations and all-round cooperation between our two countries and peoples, particularly in the legislative field, will strengthen and develop with each passing day in the interests of socialism, the cause of strengthening the socialist community, and peace in the world. Please accept my fraternal, revolutionary regards. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 May 85]

KRATIE LOCAL FORCES' SUCCESSES--In 1984, provincial revolutionary armed forces in Kratie, in cooperation with militia force in every locality in the province, and particularly in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army, launched operations to sweep up the Pol Pot bandits. Brilliant results were recorded. They put out of action 164 enemy soldiers, killed 92, uncovered 107 enemy elements, and seized 72 assorted weapons, ammunition, and some military materiel. In the movement to win back misled persons, 400 compatriots returned to the revolution bringing with them 29 weapons and some materiel. In the movement to win back misled persons, 400 compatriots returned to the revolution bringing with them 29 weapons and some materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 May 85]

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